The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The South Carolina Commissioner to the President.

What He Saw and Learned in Washington.

Interesting Interviews with Radical Leaders.

They Insist Upon the Adoption of the Amendment.

He has a Long Conversation with President Johnson.

He Says the President Wants the South to Reject the Amendment.

The Supreme Court Expected to Sustain the President.

Secretary McCulloch's Opinions of Gold Fluctuations.

He Predicts a Steady Market at About Present Rates.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER'S INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of Tuesday, noticing the various newspaper reports about a South Carolina Commissioner to Washington, says: "It appears that prior to the close of the session of our Legislature, which adjourned on Friday last, a large majority of the Senate consulted together as to the propriety of sending a member of that body to Washington, to confer with the President on the probability of the State being restored to its place in the Union should she adopt the Constitutional Amendment. After consulting, it was decided that some good might arise from the pursuance of such a course, and one of their number was selected for the mission. The gentleman selected was Col. T. WEATHERBY, Senator from Marlboro District, who immediately proceeded to Washington and sought an interview with the President. Upon his arrival he found that the President was occupied in a Cabinet meeting, and being disengaged, he determined to make good use of his leisure moments by obtaining interviews with the leading Radical members of both Houses of Congress, and conversing with them freely upon the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, and the prospect of the admission of South Carolina to her rights upon its adoption. Col. WEATHERBY succeeded in making the acquaintance of several of the leading Radical Senators and Representatives, with whom he conversed freely, and was assured by them that the Constitutional Amendment was the ultimatum of Congress to the Southern States; that its adoption by them would remove all obstacles to their being admitted to representation in Congress. Col. WEATHERBY, however, had a subsequent interview with President JOHNSON, to whom he had been informally deputed. We learn that the interview with the President was of some duration, as well as free and candid; during which he expressed the hope that the Southern States would remain firm in their position as regards the Constitutional Amendment, and steadfastly reject it, believing it to be an advance step to the inauguration of a despotism. In doing which, he said he hoped they would be guarded in their reasons assigned for its rejection, and avoid any language that might by any possible means be tortured to give offence to the opposing party. The President feels confident, from a recent decision given by the Supreme Court, that he will be sustained by that law-abiding body, and that in a short time a returning sense of reason will point out some middle ground between the Constitutional Amendment and the projected territorial scheme upon which our country may become united, when peace will again smile upon us with all its blessings."

THE TREASURY GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted no new policy in regard to the sale of gold, as has been intimated in some quarters. But little gold has been sold lately, and that only under general orders issued months ago. Sales of small quantities for commercial purposes may be continued from time to time in future, but only under the same general orders. Mr. MCCULLOCH's opinion is that gold will remain staple at from 130 to 135 for some time to come. He has no intention of forcing the market, and is content with merely avoiding panics and operating to secure stability. Receipts of gold in the Treasury during the current month are unusually light. No extraordinary expenditures have been made, and the balance at the end of the month will show gold in the Treasury vault about $8,000,000, certificates, $16,000,000; total, $96,000,000.

THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not credit the report of a terrible massacre at Fort Laramie, on the 22d inst., near Fort Phil. Kearny.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

It having been represented to the Treasury Department that officers of the United States charged with the collection or intrusted with the disbursement of the public moneys have in some instances made deposits of such moneys with banks, bankers or others not authorized as depositories of public moneys. Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, has published certain provisions and requirements of law for the information of such officers and other parties, from which it is seen that deposits of public moneys may be made only as follows: Deposits of collection or receipts of all public moneys, by all kinds of United States officers, with the Treasurer or an Assistant, or, except receipts from customs, as hereinafter mentioned, with a National Bank designated as a depository under the provisions of the national currency act, and with no others. Collectors of Internal Revenue are required to deposit their collections in the particular depository indicated to them by instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Collectors or deputy-collectors who deposit with banks, bankers or others not authorized as depositories, render themselves amenable to the penalties prescribed by the law. Duties being in coin can be made only with the treasurer or assistant-treasurer, or such other public officer as has been designated a depository of the United States. National banks that have been designated as depositories of public moneys are not authorized to receive deposits of coin. Deposits of disbursing officers may be made with the Treasurer or assistant-treasurer of the United States, or with a depository specially authorized for that particular purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of section one of the act approved June 14, 1866, and with no others.

The attention of public officers interested, and of banks, bankers or others not authorized as depositories of the public moneys, is especially called to the fact that all violations of the act of August 6, 1846, and the acts amendatory to the same, subject the parties transgressing to severe pains and penalties under a conviction for felony. The laws are very stringent against all officers charged with the deposit and disbursement of money. Among other things, they are forbidden to invest public money in any kind of property or merchandise. They cannot, for any purpose not prescribed by law, transfer or apply any of the funds. All such acts are declared a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than ten years, or by a fine not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than $1,000, or by both—such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. Bankers, brokers or others knowingly counseling or abetting such transactions will, on conviction, be similarly punished.

EX-GOV. LYON, OF IDAHO.

The accounts of Ex-Gov. LYON, who asserts that he lost forty thousand dollars in a railroad car the other day, have been made up and placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury for the purpose of commencing suit to force settlement. It is alleged that while Governor of Idaho, as *ex-officio* Indian Agent, Gov. LYON never kept any account of expenditures of money, although he hired and paid a clerk whose duty it should have been to keep such records. Indian Agents, under Gov. LYON, were obliged to get their pay accounts, payable in gold, discounted with greenbacks. Indians were always threatening war, because he was backward in paying their annuities. On charges made by Senator NESMITH to the Department here, Gov. LYON was removed as Indian Agent by the Secretary, and ordered to settle his accounts.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had a lengthy session to-day, Commissioner WELLS being present. His report and accompanying bill on the tariff were sent into the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, and formed the chief feature of the Committee's discussions to-day. I learn that the report was not favorably received. Though considered in Committee, it will not be made public until the reassembling of Congress. The Committee also had before them to-day representatives from the marble-workers, file and cutlery importers and bar-iron manufacturers.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Petitions are circulating throughout the country for signatures praying Congress to refrain from the passage of any act authorizing the curtailment of the national currency, or having in view the return within a limited period to specie payments. This movement is in opposition to the policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH, who maintains that the country wants more labor instead of more currency.

THE LAWYERS' TEST OATH.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of GARLAND, will be rendered in a few days, it having been postponed, as is understood, at the request of prominent politicians here. Judge GRIER, however, is now making up the opinion of the Court, which will be against the constitutionality of the oath, as applied to attorneys.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington to-day from a visit to Western Virginia. He has given up the intention to proceed North, not having any business to call him thither at present.

PRESENTATION OF A CANE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President has received from JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, a cane made of a piece of the old frigate *Constitution*. The inscription on the head of the cane compliments ANDREW JOHNSON as the restorer of the Constitution.

CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS.

Our Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, reports that on account of the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever in St. Thomas, the English Islands have established a quarantine on vessels from St. Thomas of twenty-one days, and the Spanish Islands forty days.

ANNIVERSARY AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York, delivered an eloquent sermon this forenoon, in St. John's Church, it being the semi-centennial anniversary of that body. The attendance was large and the proceedings deeply interesting.

THE WELL'S TARIFF SCHEME.

There will be a compromise on the Well's Tariff project, but to what extent is yet unknown. The new tariff bill will probably be ready on the first day of meeting after the recess.

THE NEW-ORLEANS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The judgment of the Circuit Court for East Louisiana in the case of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railway, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

SMUGGLERS CONVICTED.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of the conviction, in the United States Court in Detroit, Mich., of nine persons for smuggling. They have not yet been sentenced.

LAND SALES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Ionia, Mich., for Nov. 1866, which show that 5,427 acres have been sold for cash during that month, amounting to $14,923.

PARDONED.

The President has directed warrants of pardon to be issued to JOHNSON NOBLE, of Kentucky, and F. W. M. HALLIDAY, of Virginia, both of whom were engaged in the rebellion, and are pardoned under the $20,000 clause. The pardons were issued on the recommendation of the Governors of their respective States.

PERSONAL.

Senator SUMNER entertained the new French Minister, M. BERTHENEY. Secretary STANTON and Representative MORRILL, of Vermont, were among the guests.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House had a long session to-day, but arrived at no results of importance. They are on the Tax Bill.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency are not in session, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They matured the bank bill before the adjournment, and having no pressing business before them, adjourned for the holidays.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are, Gov. PATTON, of Alabama; BAYARD TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania; DAVID A. WELLS, J. M. RICHMOND and Mrs. DEAN RICHMOND, of New-York.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It is expected in official circles that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, after visiting St. Louis, will return to Washington to report in person the particulars of his recent visit to Vera Cruz.

CAUSE DISMISSED.

The United States Supreme Court, in a cause from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, has dismissed the appeal for want of jurisdiction. It appears the amount in controversy did not exceed $2,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

The President's New Year's Reception will not take place in the East Room, which cannot be ready for public use until about the middle of January, when the first of the regular Presidential levées is to take place.

OHIO.

Deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati—Opening of the Rushville and Connersville Railroad—Supposed Attempt to Defraud a Life Insurance Company.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Three persons in one family, named BERNER, died from cholera on Monday, and two other members are still quite sick, caused by eating diseased pork.

The Rushville and Connersville Railroad, from Rushville, Ind., to Connersville, opened on the 25th.

Two men named RICHARDSON and BATCHELDOR were arrested at Eaton, Ohio, this morning, on suspicion of attempting to defraud a Life Insurance Company. They had buried a coffin at midnight, filled with broom-seed, with the intention, it is supposed, of representing that the coffin contained the remains of a man named MCFADDEN. The latter has not been found yet. The affair is creating considerable excitement.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Emily B. Souder*, which left here for New-York last evening, went ashore on Rattlesnake Shoals. It was at first thought she would prove a total loss, but she was got off without much injury, and is now coming up to the city. Her passengers had previously been brought here.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE FORT PHILIP KEARNY MASSACRE.

The Report Confirmed—Coalition of Twelve Indian Tribes—Description of the Fort.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A messenger, just in, reports the formation of a grand coalition of twelve tribes of Indians for common cause against the whites in the Territories of Dakota and Montana. The number of warriors is estimated at 11,000, but this must be received *cum grano salis*.

The names of the killed in the massacre, reported yesterday, will be forwarded as soon as they can be received.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The recent massacre of United States troops by Indians did not occur near the old Fort Kearny, but in the vicinity of Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory. The latter is situated in the forks of the two piney creeks in the centre of the mountain district of the Military Department of the Platte, and in the heart of the region occupied by the hostile tribes, the Sioux and the Cheyennes. Its defence consisted of a well made stockade of timber, pierced with loopholes for musketry. At two of the corners were blockhouses of timber logs eighteen inches in diameter.

It is thought that the post was captured by treachery, as the force there should have been able to stand a siege, and it seems hardly possible that it could have been captured by Indian assault.

On the other hand, the savages have so constantly manifested their hostility that it is difficult to see how the troops could have been beguiled into any relaxation of vigilance. We hope to have more particulars soon; but there is no reason to doubt the full extent of the calamity, as reported yesterday.

The Indian Troubles at Fort Philip Kearny—Slaughter of United States Troops—Eighty-seven Killed.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Indians are very troublesome, and the troops at Fort Philip Kearny have been almost in a state of siege for weeks past. On the 22d a number of Indians came near the post, and Brevet Lt.-Col. W. J. FELTMAN, Capt. J. H. BROWN and Lieut. GLUMMOND, all of the Eighteenth Infantry, gathered hastily 39 men of Company C, Second Cavalry, and 45 men of the Eighteenth Infantry, and went after the Indians. The troops were gradually drawn on until at a point four miles from the fort, when they were surrounded and slaughtered. Not a man escaped to tell the story of disaster. The bodies were stripped of every article of clothing, scalped and mutilated. Thirty bodies were found in a space not larger than a good sized room. Nearly all the bodies were recovered and buried in the fort.

Description of Fort Philip Kearny, the Scene of the Late Massacre.

From the Army and Navy Journal, Nov. 24.

This new post, in the centre of the Mountain District, Department of the Platte, and also in the heart of the chief hunting ground of the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes, being also expressive of the first substantial occupation of the new short route to Montana, deserves notice. The expedition which was sent to establish it left Fort Kearny May 19, under command of Col. H. B. CARRINGTON, Eighteenth United States Infantry. Fort Reno was reinforced, additional defences erected, and two companies were advanced to the Big Horn River, that post receiving the name of Fort C. F. Smith. Fort Philip Kearny has been erected by Col. CARRINGTON, under his personal planning and daily supervision. It is in the forks of the Piney Creeks, on a natural plateau 800 by 600 feet, with a natural slope or glacis on all sides.

The stockade is of pine, hewn to a touching surface, pointed, loop-holed, and after the general plan of MAHAN. At two corners are block-houses of 18-inch pine logs. The parade-ground is 400 feet square, and was surveyed and laid out before the turf was cut by any wagon-track. Walks 12 feet wide cross the parade, bending around a circle of 15 feet radius, where a flag-staff of 110 feet displays the national colors. A graded street of 20 feet borders the parade. The additional 200 by 600 feet is a Quartermaster's yard, with warehouses and shops.

East of the fort, and taking in Little Piney, is a corral for stock, hay, wood, &c., with palisade 10 feet high, and quarters for teamsters, citizen employes, &c. Twelve double cabins, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a portion of the stabling for mules, have been completed.

Two Quartermaster and Commissary buildings, 84 by 25 feet, with ten-foot ceiling, and similar buildings, in point of size, for four companies of infantry, have been completed and occupied. Guard house and band quarters, 60 by 25 feet, are also in use. The hospital, 84 by 25 feet, with high ceiling, is, before this, ready for occupation.

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay have been cut; two steam saw-mills are in operation; over twelve thousand pine logs have been cut, hauled and used, and every part of the work has been done in the face of Indians who have repeatedly attacked hay and timber parties, and have made dashes at the pickets within half a mile of the post.

The work has never stopped except for the Sabbath; and it is not within the power of all the Indians of the northwest to assail the place.

The magazine, on the parade, is 16 by 16 feet, eight feet in the clear, of fourteen inches thickness of timber, water-proof, and thoroughly ventilated, having double doors and turf glacis sloping from the eaves.

The flag-staff is octagonal for eight feet, of eighteen inches diameter, painted black. The next twelve feet has sixteen faces dying out to a perfect round, returning to a square at the crosstrees.

The gates are twelve feet wide, of heavy plank, with a small wicket in the right valve, through which one man only can pass, stooping. All have locks, and the wickets are closed at retreat.

Coal is found at the east gate of the wall, and pine, hemlock and spruce are without limit.

We have been thus particular about this new fort, so rapidly approaching completion, as a prominent army officer, who recently made it an official visit, pronounced the stockade the best he had met, except one built by the Hudson Bay Fur Company. The command reached the site of the fort July 15, so that all has been done in three months. So constant have been Indian trespasses that the men alternated guard duty, and had but every other night for sleep; this not unfrequently disturbed by night firing upon the pickets.

The main work of the expedition has been successfully accomplished, and the permanent occupation of the route is a fixed fact. Supplies for a year are in store, and the ground-work is assured for a secure and rapid emigration to this new Territory.

MEXICO.

Address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—A National Congress to be Convened—Renewed Assurance of Support from the French Emperor—Activity among the Radicals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The steamer *Alliance*, which left Vera Cruz the 21st, has arrived, and brings the following synopsis of the address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Marine, in the name of the Emperor, to the people of Mexico. It recites in a lucid manner the arrival of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico; the enthusiastic and earnest labors for the restoration of order, and the announcement of the speedy withdrawal of the French; the recommencement of civil war, and the present dangerous condition of the country in the present emergency.

It says the Emperor has changed his Ministry with the duty of convening a national Congress, without any delay. Council is now engaged preparing a basis upon which this sovereign council will be called together.

The address concludes with the following important sentence in reference to the relations between the French and the Emperor:

"His Majesty the Emperor has received within the few days past the most explicit assurance from Marshal BAZAINE, and which is in conformity with the commands of his Sovereign, NAPOLEON, to coöperate with him in the interest of order and peace. and give His Majesty's Government assistance in carrying out their plans, as long as the French troops remain in the national territory."

The Liberals are very active in the State of Ojaca. JUAREZ is said to have two brigades of well-organized troops.

The *Patriæ*, announcing the arrival of the Emperor at Puebla, denies the statement that the cry of death to the French and North Americans was raised when the determination of the Emperor to remain at the head of the Government was proclaimed to the people.

Guerrillas abound everywhere on the road to Vera Cruz. The retirement of the Imperialists from San Luis Potosi and Matchulha is confirmed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New China Line of Steamers—Departure of the Colorado—Military Organization to Aid the Liberals—Survey of Lower California—Movements of J. Ross Brown—Suicide of Col. R. A. Wainwright.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

It is understood that the merchants and business men of this city will give a grand inauguration dinner in honor of the departure of the steamer *Colorado*, the first of the great China line. The Departments, State and National; the municipal government, the New-York and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Railroad, the Chinese merchants, &c., will be represented.

A battalion of troops for Liberal service has been quietly organized in this city for the Government of Mexico, within a few weeks, and a detachment of sixty-five men, under Maj. HERRING, left yesterday for Mazatlan by the steamer *Continental*.

J. ROSS BROWN and party, consisting of several members of the State Geological Survey, took passage by the same steamer, for the purpose of making a full and complete topographical and geological survey of Lower California.

Col. R. A. WAINWRIGHT, heretofore reported as having died at Benicia, it is said, shot himself through the head, through the influence of Spiritualism.

Another Wreck at New-Year's Point—Arrival of a British War Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A special messenger reached this city at an early hour this morning from the vicinity of Half Moon Bay, announcing that a large ship was seen yesterday afternoon north of that place, close ashore, firing signals of distress, and apparently in the breakers.

Capt. FLETCHER, representative of the underwriters, immediately engaged a tugboat and proceeded to the scene of disaster. We must await his return for definite information.

The place is the same as where the ship *Coya* was wrecked a few weeks since.

The British war steamer *Sutleaf*, with admiral JAS. DENMAN aboard, arrived to-day from Victoria, V. I., and reports having experienced heavy gales.

Steamer *Active*, also from Victoria, arrived to-day. Bark *Caroline*, which arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro, brings about 600,000 pounds coffee. Steamer *Continental*, which sailed yesterday for South American ports, carried an unusually large cargo, valued at $150,000.

Schooner *Anna Beck*, loaded with flour, in attempting to pass the drawbridge at Sacramento to-day, was capsized.

Pacific Lead Works, which to-day filed certificate of incorporation, with a capital of $600,000, has completed extensive manufacturing arrangements.

Brokers quote Coin drafts at 2¼ ℔ cent, and Currency drafts 25 ℔ cent. premium. All Gold has reached the lowest figure for a long time. Gold bars $860; Mexican dollars 6 ℔ cent. premium. Shipping grades of Wheat can be bought up $1 80 ℔ cental. Flour unchanged. Eastern Butter commands 35c. for choice.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $2,050; Yellow Jacket, $1,250; Chollar Potosi, $215; Empire Mill, $200; Ophir, $140. Legal-tenders, 75¾.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Brother Attempts to Murder his Sister—Another Prize Fight—A Cargo of Wheat from California.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Last evening a man named CHARLES PATTERSON, belonging to the United States naval service, attempted to kill his sister because she refused to leave a house of ill-fame, in which she had taken refuge from a step-mother's cruel treatment. The girl was badly wounded about the head and breast with duck-shot.

PATTERSON was arrested and held to await the result of the girl's wounds.

A prize fight took place near this city, yesterday, between a couple of bruisers named SMITH and MCCAULEY. SMITH was badly punished, and MCCAULEY was declared the victor.

The clipper *David Crockett*, from San Francisco, in ninety-five days, with a cargo of 66,000 bushels of California white wheat, and 4,000 bushels of barley, arrived to-day. The order for this shipment was telegraphed to San Francisco Sept. 1. This is the first direct cargo of California grain ever received at this port.

This morning, while a party of workmen were engaged in demolishing a building at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, a wall fell, killing one man named JOHN BYRN, and severely injuring the others.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen—List of United States Bonds Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Shortly after noon to-day two men entered the office of C. P. BAYARD, No. 209 Chestnut-street, and succeeded in stealing a large amount of Government bonds, &c., amounting to more than $200,000. More than an hour elapsed before the robbery was discovered, and an attempt was made to ascertain the amount of the loss. The following Government coupon bonds are known to have been taken:

One $1,000 bond, United States Seven-thirty, August, No. 90,454.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, 1862, No. 20,222.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 14,034.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 20,218.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 20,219.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 9,532.

One $100 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 3,898.

One $500 bond, United States Five-twenty, August, No. 1,942.

One $1,000 bond, United States Sixes, 1881, No. 85,279.

One $500 bond, United States Sixes, No. 39,838.

One $1,000 bond, United States Sixes, 1861, Feb. 8, No. 2,167.

One $500 United States bond, Sixes, 1861, July 17, No. 2,311.

One $500 United States bond, Sixes, 1861, Aug. 5, No. 2,312.

One $1,000 United States bond, Sixes, 1861, Aug. 5, No. 35,646.

One $1,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bond, Sixes, No. 222.

Sixty-six shares Western Union Telegraph Company, to the order of J. F. YOUNG & Co., No. 9,854.

In addition to the above there were at least $100,000 in local stocks and bonds, including city securities, city railway shares, &c., belonging to a number of persons. The bonds, &c., were all in a tin box, and the robbers made a clean sweep by carrying off the box and all its contents.

The Case of Newton Champion Convicted of Murder.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Governor has appointed a Commission to inquire into the lunacy of NEWTON CHAMPION, recently convicted of murder in Philadelphia.

A number of Senators and Representatives have arrived, preparatory to the opening of the Legislature.

MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Legislature—Probable Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment—Election of United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Legislature of this State meets on Wednesday next.

It is understood that an effort will be made to declare the last election for Mayor and City Council illegal and void, said election having been held under the registration lists of 1865, to the exclusion of those registered last Fall. It is also expected that a bill will be introduced looking to the declaration of a general amnesty, by which all those disfranchised under the provisions of the State Constitution, for sympathy with or participation in the rebellion, will be restored to all their former political rights.

There is little doubt but that the National Constitutional Amendment will be rejected, but it is believed that many of the more obnoxious features of the Code with reference to colored people will be repealed, and the opinion has been expressed that there will be found a majority in the Legislature in favor of the admission of negro testimony.

The engrossing subject of interest connected with the meeting of the Legislature is the election of a United States Senator in place of Senator CRESWELL, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

The weather is again intensely cold, and ice is forming rapidly.

CANADA.

Christmas Donations to the Fenian Prisoners—Depredations of Wolves—The Madoc Gold Region—Three Persons Drowned at Quebec—The Bank of Upper Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

About a foot of snow fell last night, and we now have excellent sleighing.

Immense donations of Christmas cheer, enough to last several days, were furnished to the Fenian prisoners. The House of Providence was the principal contributor, and the prisoners greatly enjoyed the treat, the governors of the jail allowing them as much latitude as was consistent with their safe-keeping.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The river opposite this city is crossed by foot passengers to-day, but is not yet considered safe for sleighs. The weather is moderate and cloudy.

The wolves are said to be unusually numerous on the north side of the river, and have committed considerable depredations among the sheep in Derry.

BELLEVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A considerable number of people are still passing here, *en route* to the Madoc gold region.

Quite a deal of Government land is being bought up.

Another mine is said to have been discovered in Tudor, near Madoc.

The Richardson mine is reported to have been bought for $50,000. The report lacks confirmation.

A number of Boston men are at Madoc.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The thermometer, to-day, is 23° above zero; barometer, 29.68. Fresh easterly winds. Weather fair.

Three persons were drowned on Christmas morning, while crossing from this place to Point Levi in a canoe. They were struck by field-ice and upset. The party consisted of eleven persons, including a lady. Eight were saved by clambering on the floating ice, the lady being buoyed up by her crinoline. The three who were drowned belonged to the crew of a canal-boat. They leave wives and families of nine children unprovided for.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

In the Court of Chancery, yesterday, another writ of injunction was filed against the Bank of Upper Canada.

The weather is very moderate.

Fenian Trials.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Court met at 9 o'clock. EDWARD GILGAN was placed in the dock.

Mr. RAMSEY, in opening the case, having stated the facts he meant to prove, remarked that it would be disgraceful if these people who had come to invade the country, when their guilt was established as clear as noonday, should yet be allowed to escape through foolish sympathy on the part of some jurors. The amount of evil which the individual might have been seen to have committed was not the measure of his guilt—that was to be ascertained by looking at the whole circumstances of the case, and what might have been the consequences of the invasion. The measure of guilt was the intention of these people in coming into the country, viz.: to do as much injury as they possibly could.

G. B. BAKER proved the general facts of the invasion.

The Jury in CROWLEY's case, who had been locked up during the night, came into Court at 10:20 with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. DEVLIN asked a delay in pronouncing sentence, that he might move to-morrow morning for arrest of judgment.

JUDGE—For what reason?

Mr. DEVLIN, in reply, read what he said was a parallel case. Three men rode out together to rob a man; one of them left before the robbery was committed, and it was held he was not guilty, though he had ridden out with the same design as the others. In this case it was established by the evidence that CROWLEY, on the 9th, was not with the persons who were invading the country.

The Judge said this might affect the question of guilty or not guilty, which had been disposed of by the Jury, but he did not see why it should cause arrest of judgment.

After some further discussion, the consent being given on the part of the Crown, the delay was granted, and GILGAN's trial proceeded.

The Judge summed up favorably for the prisoner, saying it did not appear to him that the evidence established that on the day of his arrest the prisoner was aiding and assisting the Fenians.

The Jury retired at 1:30, and returned in fifty minutes with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

GILGAN was then discharged from custody.

GUSTAVE MORRILL, a lad of 15 or 16, was then tried for stealing from the person. The evidence was to the effect that a party of four Fenians, of whom the prisoner was one, met an old man named LEVI HUMB, on the 8th of June, at St. Armand, and one of them, calling himself Captain, searched the old man's pockets, and took from him $4 50 in silver. He also pulled off the old man's boots and gave them to another of the party, whom they called Lieutenant. The prisoner did not actively participate in the affair. The Jury gave a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box, and MORRILL was discharged from custody.

F. HOLMES pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

EDWARD CARROLL was put on his trial, charged with having entered Canada with intent to levy war on Her Majesty.

After the examination of one witness, Mr. RAMSEY then said that he was unable to sustain the indictment. The Jury therefore acquitted the prisoner.

Mr. RAMSEY said he would also be unable to sustain the case against HOWARD. In the case of McDONALD two trials had taken place resulting in a disagreement of the Jury, and he would not proceed further with it, nor with another indictment against the same prisoner for rape.

McDONALD is the prisoner on whose behalf the priest of Waterburry wrote to Mr. McGEE, begging him to use his influence to save his life. Mr. McGEE's letter in return was published at the time.

Mr. RAMSAY said he would proceed to-morrow with CRAWFORD's case, the only one now remaining.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARLESTON.

Fall of a Wall—Freedmen's Celebration.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A wall blew down this morning, killing a drayman.

The Colored Freemasons of this city celebrated St. John's Day by a procession and an address before a large crowd at the Methodist Colored Church, this morning.

The freedmen of this city will celebrate New-Year's Day, the anniversary of emancipation, by processions of trade societies and addresses.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Congressional Nomination.

DOVER, N. H., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District, met here to-day. Every delegate was present, and no little excitement pervaded the meeting. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, presided. Three ballotings were held, the latter resulting as follows: ELA, 124; WHEELER, 119; MARSTON, 2; ROLLINS, 2. ELA was nominated by one majority. The nomination was made unanimous by the Convention. Mr. ELA accepted the nomination in an able speech.

NASHVILLE.

City Ordinance Requiring Licenses for Those Selling by Sample.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

For some time past many agents of houses in Western and Eastern cities have been selling goods by sample for representation. To-night the City Council passed an act providing that all so selling shall first pay $300 for annual license, and shall give bonds in the sum of $5,000, with two securities living in Davidson County, conditioned on making accurate monthly exhibit to the recorder of sales, and payment thereon of a tax of one per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hotel-Keepers Indicted for Violation of the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. HARVEY D. PARKER, WM. BINGHAM and GEORGE YOUNG, proprietors of the three leading hotels here, were before the Municipal Court to-day, charged with violating the Liquor law.

The defendants waived the reading of the indictments, and the usual form of sentence being a fine of $50, and three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, was passed upon each; from which an appeal was taken, and bonds given for their future appearance.

Mr. Boutwell on Reconstruction.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL delivered a lecture in this city this evening upon the subject of "The Restoration of the Union and its Relation to Business." In the outset he stated that the restoration of the Union was most important to the business community, and should be carefully considered by them.

He then clearly defined what was meant by immediate restoration which many urged impatiently; it meant the return to power of men who had been rebels, and who were rebels, men who unquestionably seek the destruction of the Government. After showing by figures that Slavery had tended to prevent the growth of the population of the South and the development of its resources, he discussed the various plans offered for reconstruction. He condemns the President's plan, and also that which suggested only the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as simply a restoration of power to the rebels and a return to the ancient order of things. The plan proposed by many of admitting the States when they should adopt the Amendment, and also a system of impartial restricted suffrage on a basis of education or property, was also objected to, as it would give to the rebels motives to keep from the colored population education, and thus push them from the ballot-box. The only plan that would be just, he held, was the adoption of the Amendment in addition to a law of Universal Suffrage.

TEXAS.

Release of the Imprisoned Bureau Agent by United States Troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Capt. CRAIG, of the United States Army and Bureau Commissioner for Gaudaloupe County, Texas, whose arrest was noticed a few days since, was released after three days' imprisonment by a detachment of United States Cavalry from San Antonio, commanded by Capt. HUNT.

Capt. HUNT surrounded the jail with 45 men and demanded the release of Capt. CRAIG, with which demand the Sheriff complied. He is now supported by guard of the Eleventh Infantry, commanded by Lieut. SUTHERLAND.

A Committee of steamboat men this morning waited upon Judge KELLOGG, Collector of this port, in relation to grievances borne by the steamboat interest, which are said to be both unnecessary and severe.

Gen. Sturgis in Command at Austin.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Texas papers just to hand report that Gen. STURGIS had assumed command of the military post at Austin, and that he had declared his purpose to do anything in his power for the protection of the frontier. The troops destined for Jacksboro' were detained in consequence of a lack of transportation.

LOUISIANA.

Reception of the New Orleans Excursion Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The excursion party will reach the city this evening.

Among the party are Gens. Howard, Sewell and Wood; Senators Lane, Wade, Norton and Ramsey; Members of the House, Hays, Marshall and many others, with the Presidents of all the Southern railroads and a number of ladies.

They were met at Jackson, Miss., by a delegation from New-Orleans, composed of Gen. Beauregard, J. M. Lafeyre, W. C. C. Claiborne, Christian Roselius, J. O. A. Fellows, Alexander Walker, Williamson Smith, Jules Blanc, Daniel Edwards, Chas. Bienvena, Placide Canouge, Mr. Schwartz, and S. F. Wilson.

MISSOURI.

Death of Col. Sawyer—Collector Driven Out of Lafayette and Jackson Counties.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Col. SAWYER, Adjutant-General on Gen. SHERMAN's staff, died last night at the Lindell Hotel.

The collection of National revenue for Lafayette, Jackson, and the adjoining counties, has been suspended and the Collector is a fugitive in St. Louis, in consequence of the troubles in that region.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Failure of the Insolvent Debtor's Bill.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The South Carolina Senate, just previous to adjournment, rejected the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, after it had been passed by the House.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Wrecked Ship Rangoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Vessels arriving report a strong southerly gale last night. The situation of the ship *Rangoon*, ashore, must have been precarious. Wind fresh, westward all day, and, being off land, wreckers may succeed. No further particulars received.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Butler Hospital for the Insane—Resignation of Dr. Ray.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The *Journal* says: "Dr. ISAAC RAY, who has been Superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane in this city ever since it was opened, retires on the first proximo from that position, and will be succeeded by Dr. JOHN W. SAWYER, late of the State Insane Hospital, Wisconsin."

Hackman Drowned at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Dec. 27.

At 5 o'clock this morning a carriage-driver named MILLER, returning from the heights where he had been to convey a party from a dance, drove the horses over the approach to the Central Way Bridge, drowning himself and horses. It is supposed that he was unaware that the bridge had been carried away in the flood of Monday, and was blinded by the drifting snow. The trains are impeded by the snow-storm to-day.

Fire at Meriden, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A carpenter's shop of LYON & BILLARD, and four barns of OTHNIEL IVES, in Meriden, were destroyed this morning by fire. A number of cattle belonging to Mr. IVES were burned to death.

Heavy Snow-Storm.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A severe snow-storm, accompanied by a strong northwest wind, has been prevailing here the greater part of the day.

All the railroad trains are more or less behind time, and it is feared that the drifts in the country are unusually heavy. It is the severest storm experienced in years.

The Weather.

RUTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The most severe snow-storm of the season commenced here this morning at an early hour, and continued till about 5 o'clock, when the wind changed to the northwest, and increased snowing, accompanied by a gale of wind. The snow is very deep.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

There is a severe gale from the northwest this evening. There were several slight falls of snow during the day, but it is now clear and cold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Severe gale blowing all day from the northwest. Weather piercing cold and clear. Slight fall of snow early this morning.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A severe northeasterly rain-storm has been prevailing all day, causing unusually high tides. No serious damage is yet reported.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wind W.S.W.: snowing. Thermometer 30°.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Wind West: clear; cold. Thermometer 31°.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clear; cold; blowing a gale from N.W. Thermometer 30°.

WILMINGTON.—Weather very cold, with heavy winds.

BALTIMORE.—Heavy N.W. gale all the afternoon and to-night.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Wind N. E.; snowing heavily; thermometer 30°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wind east; raining; thermometer 38°.

IMPEACHMENT.

What it is Expected to Accomplish—A Little Very Plain Talk.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Dec. 20.

We touched last week on some considerations which show the value of an impeachment of the President, *even if there were little hope of its resulting in a conviction*. But there are two very pressing reasons why every effort should be made to secure a conviction. Every Anti-Slavery man remembers what a dead lock to all progress the Supreme Court of the United States has been in times past. Its Judges, appointed by a Pro-Slavery Executive, selected from the most conservative class, holding their offices for life, and growing more and more fossil each year of advancing age, no effort short of revolution seemed able to resist their baneful power.

To-day that same Court stands the same immovable obstacle in our path. It is understood that five Judges out of the nine support the President. It is said that they decided, a year ago, that the "iron-clad oath" was unconstitutional, and all that the Chief Justice could do was to delay the formal announcement of the decision. One of those Judges appointed by LINCOLN, has joined the enemy. *This state of things is an almost insurmountable barrier to some measures which are indispensable to any safe and permanent reconstruction.* But all men are mortal. Two of these Judges are very old, one other infirm in health. It is very probable that Mr. JOHNSON may, within two years, have the appointment of two Judges, perhaps more. Of course his nominations are subject to the Senate's approval; but we all know he may select men of fair repute but wedded to his policy, *whom it would be impossible to prevent the Senate from confirming*.

Such is one of the dangers of leaving a rebel at the head of the Government for two years more. We may, and probably shall, have the Supreme Court reinforced with fresh, young blood, to last another quarter of a century, and be always the refuge of abuses and the foe of progress. If his crimes have given us sufficient grounds to remove JOHNSON and avert this momentous danger, *it is fool-hardy, it is madness, to leave the criminal untouched and run all these risks.*

There is yet another consideration urging us in the same direction. The readiest, quickest way to secure a true reconstruction seems to be this, for the first step at least: brush away these phantoms, the pretended State Governments, and set up Territorial Governments in each of the lately rebel States. This gives room to build, gets rid of all the lumber and cobwebs of State Rights and old laws. To-day North Carolina whips negroes by virtue of certain North Carolina laws, all of which the rebellion annihilated. To defend this atrocity cunning rebels talk of North Carolina laws, and confuse the people. *There being no such State as North Carolina, there can be, of course, no laws of any such State.* Whoever undertook to inflict corporal punishment by virtue of any such laws, deserves, whether he pretends to be Governor or Judge, the same summary, ignominious punishment that any swindler suffers who personates a policeman and levies black-mail. If Congress remembers its own self-respect, or what it owes to the nation, it will find some way to reach the meddler and punish the outrage. Of course the direct and effectual way to prevent such offences is to sweep away all these military Committees and rebel Boards which call themselves State Governments, and set up proper Territorial governments.

There seems some evidence that Congress intends to take this course. But suppose the Radical members achieve this result, what next? Why, the nomination of all Territorial officers belongs to the President. He can so shape his nominations as to keep those Governments wholly subservient to his policy. Of course he would not name WADE HAMPTON or MAYOR MUNROE to Governorships; he knows such men would never be approved by the Senate. But he can select from rebeldom, North and South, men more decent but not less dangerous—indeed, for that very reason of their decent behavior, more dangerous than the swaggering bravos of their party—and thus, sure in time of the Senate's acquiescence, make Territories as supple tools as he has made his so-called States.

We see, therefore, that *it is impossible to make one step in the direction of thorough and permanent reconstruction while Johnson remains in office.* We have the legal right to remove him; the country, indignant and disgusted, demands it; the necessity of the situation requires it. Delay is dangerous, and may be fatal. Who dares to trust such a man as ANDREW JOHNSON with the power thus *to baulk the plans of the conqueror*—with the power beside so to complicate our domestic with angry foreign questions as to postpone any settlement for a dozen years?

We regard this question of impeachment as being in fact the decision of the question whether the Republican Party shall succeed in the next Presidential election. There is very little chance of its doing so unless it removes JOHNSON out of its path. Give him another two years, and it will be almost a miracle if ever he or his State Secretary are witless enough to allow themselves to be defeated. What their success means every one knows. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Western Associated Press.

From the Sandusky Register.

Although the Western Associated Press, at their Chicago Convention, decided by a majority vote to cut loose from the New-York Association and paddle their own canoe regarding telegraphic news, yet that vote did not bind the action of the dissenting minority within the Association, nor of that large number of Western dailies not connected with the Western Associated Press. The result is that nearly if not quite half of the members of the Western Associated Press proper, together with all the outside Press west of Pittsburgh, are adhering to the New-York Association, and leaving the Halstead-Craig enterprise to be supported solely by about twelve papers, divided between Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. These dozen papers propose to pay the entire expense of collecting news from all parts of the globe, condensing and arranging it, and transmitting it by telegraph from the seaboard to the west. We are not ambitious to have a share in footing their telegraph bills each month.

On the other hand the New-York Associated Press, which these Western papers headed by the discharged agent, CRAIG, are attempting to "break up," continues to send its news to every daily journal on the Continent, with the exception of the ambitious dozen above mentioned. The outcome will probably be that the Craig party will continue to pay the expense of a separate organization until their pockets cry out, when they will return to the old Association. Without doubt the chief reason why the bulk of the Western Press do not sympathize with the recent "declaration of independence" is to be found in the overbearing, threatening and often insolent style of Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and his *confreres* at Chicago. The indiscreet tactics of these gentlemen convinced the majority of publishers present at Chicago, that in cutting loose from the "New-York monopoly," they were only falling into the hands of a Western "ring," composed of six papers, two in each of the Cities of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the head of which "ring" declared beforehand (speaking of the effect certain negotiations would have in favor of the large and against the small Western dailies) that "it was the business of the large fish to swallow the small ones." Thus forewarned, it is not surprising that nearly all the papers outside the triangle of cities named, and several papers in those cities, chose to cast their fortunes with the old Association.

The Fire at Elmira on Sunday Morning—Loss over Half a Million.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Dec. 24.

The most terrific and devastating fire ever known in the history of Elmira broke out about 1:30 Sunday A. M., in the wholesale drug-store of W. H. GREGG & Co., No. 12 Lake-street. When first discovered, it was burning in the cellar among chemicals and combustible matter, with which the cellar seemed to be well stocked, and it made rapid headway, sending forth great volumes of dense, pungent smoke, which quickly penetrated adjoining buildings, and made approach difficult. Yet those on the spot state that it seemed as if it might be quickly subdued.

Before the fire had fairly left the cellar, steamer No. 2 had a full stream playing upon it, but the first accessions of inflammable matter rendered all efforts hopeless, and breaking beyond all bounds, it quickly had possession of the best business portion of Lake-street. The steamers were doing all in their power, No. 2 throwing two streams, and No. 1 sending one; but these availed but little in checking the steady progress of the flames, until their force had been somewhat expended upon adjoining brick buildings. The prospect seemed so ominous that it was judged best to telegraph for help to Oswego and Corning.

The fire was finally checked, after having destroyed twenty-four stores and places of business on Lake-street, and damaging two more in the Bundy Building, which necessitated the sudden removal of stock. The conflagration thus swept away in a few hours one of the most valuable business portions of the city. Although the property was generally insured, still the entire individual loss foots up heavily. The loss, it is estimated, will amount to full $500,000, upon which there is an insurance of $273,500. The citizens have already commenced clearing away the rubbish, and at the end of another season the wooden buildings that were burned will be replaced by substantial brick structures.

A CONCERT, with a very attractive programme, will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. Its object is to aid the Sunday-school of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. Demas Barnes on the Finances and Currency.

No. 21 Park-row,
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1866.

Dear Sir: In replying to your inquiries as to my views of the financial condition of the country, I must be allowed to premise by saying that a person hazards much in criticising, as I must do, a principle which the public have been educated to accept and sustain in the belief that its adoption was required by the welfare and necessities of the Government. So long as a bill or a bond passes currently from hand to hand, which all are anxious to receive and none to refuse; so long as most people believe that anything which bears the imprint of a Government obligation is as stable as the granite of our hills, (and we realize the fact that almost our entire circulating medium is based upon these obligations,) while all believe the country capable of paying the interest on a larger debt than we now owe; so long as everything is seemingly prosperous, and bears the rose-tints of well-meaning theorists, we can hardly expect to convince the masses that any change can ever occur, or that caution is now a necessary element to business success.

It appears not to be understood that circumstances other than the solvency of the Government are necessary to stability in the value of its bonds; that the manner of its issues, and the uses to which they are put; the ability of the people to invest and retain their investments in any kind of securities, are the real principles governing the value of an acre of land, a pound of merchandise or a National Bank bill. We are apt to estimate the value of an article or a security by the earnings or the interest which it will produce. We say that the stock of the Pacific Mail Company is cheap at 250 when it earns 20 per cent. dividends, and that of the Erie Railroad Company is dear at 70 when it earns but 3 per cent. dividends. But suppose we multiply Pacific Mail Company stock to two thousand million dollars, with the same per cent. of earnings, what would be the result? Could the market take this stock without lessening its price, and displacing other securities to an equal amount?

Mr. Gladstone no doubt truly reflected the financial opinion of England when he took occasion to inform Parliament "that with proper legislation American bonds would be the best securities in the world—that our revenue bills were now producing two hundred millions of dollars a year beyond our necessities to pay interest and current expenses." And at that very time the Ways and Means Committee of Congress were devising means to reduce our revenue one hundred millions a year. Yet United States securities, bearing 6 per cent. gold interest, are to-day selling at 70 per cent., while English consols, bearing only 3 per cent. interest, are selling at 90 per cent. This very clearly illustrates that solvency—the mere fact that a bond will be paid at maturity, and the fact that it leaves a high rate of interest, does not govern its value. If other evidence is wanting it can be made still plainer by asking why a ton of coal, a barrel of flour, the notes of an individual or of the Government, are one price to-day, another to-morrow, and always widely fluctuating during the year? The answer is found in the law of supply and demand. When we divest ourselves of the mistaken idea that Government bonds are governed by a different principle than other securities, we can realize our true financial position, and not till then. When there are more buyers than sellers, the price goes up; when more sellers than buyers, the price goes down.

The causes which govern fluctuations in bonds are several: 1. Quantity. 2. By what class of men held. 3. The value of money. 4, and lastly—not first—the real value and earnings of the security itself.

First, then, it is evident that the world cannot invest faster than the accumulations of its earnings. It requires a very long time to absorb the vast amount of securities we have issued. If the Rothschilds desire to invest a hundred millions in United States securities, they must first dispose of a hundred millions of other securities. To whom, and what the effect? The certain loss on their sales would balance the prospective gains on their purchases. There being just so much money in existence, if the property which it represents should be doubled in quantity, the price per item would be only half as much. Hence every dollar of new security created dilutes and reduces the value of all. Our debt is too large, and has been too suddenly created to be stable in price, whatever interest it may bear, and cannot be a safe basis for bank currency under our present system. Prior to, or simultaneous with, the fluctuations of a circulating medium, sudden and terrific changes occur, sweeping over the business world like a hurricane upon the seas, lessening values, forcing capital out of sight, and paralyzing industry. The value of all species of property thus offered for sale must be reduced to the values of money obtainable. The excess of values of property over money is represented by confidence. What this exact proportion is no man can say. How far this confidence has been disturbed, the panics which have marked the history of all countries will reveal. In 1823, bullion—uncoined gold and silver—would not pay legal-tender debts in England. In 1857 the best bank stocks in New-York fell from 120 to 50 cents in twenty days. State and other securities declined in proportion. Some of our most wealthy houses failed on liabilities less than a hundred thousand dollars while offering millions of real estate securities.

Gold and silver are the only articles which have a uniform value among all nations. In 1860 our metallic currency in bank was about $65,000,000; in circulation about $200,000,000. At the same date the precious metals of the world were estimated at £750,000,000 sterling, or $3,750,000,000. Since then the debt of the United States has increased to about $2,500,000,000; the State, county and municipal debt to about $200,000,000; for railroads and public improvements to about $200,000,000. The destruction of property by the war, not counting slaves, may be estimated at from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000, the interest upon which we will call $100,000,000. Here, then, we have reduced resources and a funded debt of $3,000,000,000 created and thrown upon the market within five years, the interest of which is principally to be paid by the reduced population of the Northern States.

Other countries have been increasing their indebtedness equal to their surplus earnings during the same period. The interest of our visible debt, at 6 per cent., is $5 28 per annum on every man, woman and child, including negroes—or $37 upon every voter in the United States. The nominal values of property have increased so much out of proportion to gold and silver that for the banks to undertake to return to specie payments suddenly or soon would be simply impossible, without breaking themselves and their customers, and by clogging the industries of the people, embarrassing the Government in the payment of its interest. Boston and Philadelphia banks cannot count a million of dollars in specie to-day; New-York banks but fifteen millions, and the entire banks of the country not over twenty millions.

Early resumption of specie payments thus being out of the question, it is asserted "that all is safe, and that the solvency of the banks cannot be endangered while under a suspension of specie payment." If this be the case, it is better that such suspension always continue. But it is wholly delusive. It is quite as easy for the banks to fail on a legal-tender basis as on a gold basis. If they are short of legal-tenders to meet their liabilities—circulation and deposits—they are broken. Legal-tenders then become as desirable a commodity to hoard, as against National Bank bills, as gold has been against legal-tenders. The sixty millions of dollars of legal-tenders, now held by the New-York banks, represent over a thousand millions of real estate, over two thousand millions of personal property, and passes over seven hundred million dollars of checks through the Clearing-house each week. The loans of the banks were never before so large—the country banks were never before in so weak hands;—merchants sell goods on shorter time than formerly, but the same quantity costs more money, and the volume of credits is nearly equal to old times—with leading houses it is much greater; more people are speculating, less are producing, population forsakes farms for country towns, towns flock to the cities; so that from Bangor to Galveston, stores and dwelling-houses, though at enormous prices, are insufficient to meet the demand.

Now suppose that some day capitalists make up their minds that we are living beyond our income, and a withdrawal of confidence takes place for only thirty days; that they should call in their loans and refuse to put them out except upon largely increased and different qualities of margins, and that we have not got the margins. What takes place? Why, a rush to sell securities, merchandise, property—anything which will bring legal tenders and pay debts, three hundred millions of which mature weekly. The banks hold but sixty millions of legal tenders. If you draw ten millions they must curtail thirty; if you draw thirty where are they? If when you go to Wall-street to sell twenty thousand dollars of Government securities, you meet your neighbors there with a million—yea, with a hundred millions—who is to buy? The price goes down to 100, 95, 90, and when it reaches 89—just this arbitrary, fixed figure—all of the bills of the fifteen hundred and odd 10 per cent. National Banks are at 1 per cent. discohnt; at 79 those bills are at 11 per cent. discount, and those of the 20 per cent. banks are affected in the same ratio. Billholders will endeavor to protect themselves by flocking to the banks. A panic sets in, intensified by the participation of every man, woman and child who owns a dollar bill. The price of these securities will go as much lower than a mere tight money market will carry them, as a derangement of the currency will add to the depressing tendencies. The bonds may still draw their interest, but that cannot control their price. The error of the system is apparent. It allows a circulating medium to be based upon securities with insufficient margins—upon securities which there is not money enough in the country to buy at any conceivable price. Bonds held for the banks cannot be sold for more than those held by private individuals. When those held by individuals will bring but 85, it immediately compels the sale of two or three hundred millions held by the Government for the banks. To this point the effect upon domestic currency is visible. But the error of the system goes still further. Enough of these bonds are owned in Europe to drain us of every dollar in gold we may possess, any week when the interests of the holders there may so dictate. If these positions are correct, it is paving the way for the most disastrous and widespread financial revolution the world ever experienced.

I am aware that the discrimination I make between legal-tenders and National Bank bills is not generally made. Some contend that the spirit of the National Bank law will afford practical protection in case of a decline in bonds. But the Government, like individuals, will require time to respond on its indorsements. The law is theoretic, the price of bonds arbitrary; and while Government is taking its thirty days' grace and converting securities to pay with, what becomes of the billholders? Suppose that in time of great monetary distress these bonds fall to 50, and the Treasury of the United States contains no money—for one contingency will create the other—how is Government to afford immediate protection to billholders and sustain the value of these bills? The income of the Government is prospective and contingent; its resources are in public lands and taxation, not in negotiable paper. And providing the bills are ultimately redeemed, the Government would soon realize that the discriminating advantages afforded by this construction of the law would create political capital adverse to the perpetuity of the system. It would then practically result as follows: Mr. Doe, citizen, and Mr. Roe, banker, each hold a million of these bonds. If the price should fall to 50 the Government steps in and takes Banker Roe's bonds at 90, while citizen Doe suffers the full decline. This would be a virtual guarantee and special immunity to a limited number of persons, which the sentiment of this anti-monopoly country will hardly be expected to sustain.

2. The stability of securities is affected by the strength of the holders. We are well aware that the high rate of interest and the patriotic appeals made to our people during a time of great national excitement, placed many of these securities in the hands of merchants, mechanics and laborers. Many business men purchased $10,000 in the morning, and had them deposited as collateral for a loan of $9,500 before 3 o'clock. The lower the interest, the more stable will be the price of the security. Only our Astors and Girards will invest in three per cents., while men of moderate means, Savings Bank depositors, will invest in seven per cents. When business stagnates and labor is unrewarded, these latter classes must sell—sell for what they can get. Would English consols be safe securities to bank upon? Most persons will immediately answer yes, and I agree they would be if any large debt could be. They bear but three per cent. interest, and are owned by the richest men in the world, yet their value has varied from sixteen to fifty per cent. every ten years since their first issue in 1751, and for no single month during the whole period have they sustained a uniform price. Their exact values will no doubt astonish the advocates of this impractical theory. Their price has varied as follows:

Date.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Valuation each 10 years.
1757 to 1760	106	76	30 per cent.
1760 to 1770	96	63	33 per cent.
1770 to 1780	95	59	36 per cent.
1780 to 1790	81¼	53	38¼ per cent.
1790 to 1800	97¼	47¼	50 per cent.
1800 to 1810	79	50	29 per cent.
1810 to 1820	79	53¼	26¾ per cent.
1820 to 1830	94¼	72	22¼ per cent.
1830 to 1840	94¾	74¾	20 per cent.
1840 to 1850	101¼	78¾	22¼ per cent.
1850 to 1860	101¾	85¾	16¾ per cent.

At what price would it have been safe to have issued three hundred million dollars of circulating medium on these securities? Does any sane man believe they would not have been 27 instead of 47 had this been the case? Can any man contend that our 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. bonds will not be governed by the same natural laws?—that they will not be liable to even greater fluctuations, being distributed in weaker hands?

I have always been in favor of a national currency and equalized exchanges, based upon proper restrictions and general benefits to the whole people. But this National Bank Act overreaches itself. It affords a special premium of from 12 to 14 per cent. to a few favored individuals; it is redundant in amount and stimulates unhealthy speculation; it utters paper which it cannot protect, and if not radically changed will end in ruining innocent billholders, prostrating trade and impoverishing the nation. I do not look upon the "stockholders liability clause," in the National Currency Act, as of any considerable value. Transfers of stock can be made to irresponsible parties, in such a manner as to defeat the objects of additional security. Not enough will be gathered from this source to pay attorney's fees. The failure of the Merchants' National Bank, of Washington, is a good illustration: liabilities about $700,000—dividends nothing.

How long business interests will prosper, or when the revulsion will occur, no person can exactly say. It mainly depends upon the action of the Government. If legal-tenders are kept out, new banks established in the South, the money market kept easy, our bonds will slowly and continuously appreciate and business continue active. Gold must be brought down very gradually. Every one per cent. decline in gold here is one per cent. added to the profits on four hundred millions of our bonds held abroad, which the slightest disturbing cause would force into this market, to again absorb and put up the price of gold. The Government must now be strong by holding large gold balances, and rely upon the increasing wealth of the country, rather than experimental legislation, to bring local currency to the gold standard of the world. With a delicate conservative policy preserved, with a hundred millions of dollars annually accumulating in the Treasury—with our Southern fields cultivated and general industry prosperous, this desired end can be reached within a reasonable time. Europe would not then sell our bonds. But with a Treasury nearly empty, with legal-tenders retired, and National Bank bills our only circulating medium, confidence will be supplanted—capital will become timid—business will be prostrated—a decline in bonds will take place—and when they reach near 90 their descent will be rapid, and the result to a majority of the National Banks, to bill-holders and to the country no one can calculate. The Secretary of the Treasury has now the power to retire $4,000,000 of legal-tenders monthly, and has asked authority to make it $8,000,000. At the same time he is inclined to sell gold. I think the former too rapid and the latter a mistaken policy, and one which will cause only disaster.

A spirit of political feeling should not enter into the discussion of this important subject. We are in a dangerous position. It should be the desire of all good citizens to bridge over the chasm—not to pull down the abutments. I know of but one course to pursue. National Banks should be compelled to put up quarterly additional securities for their circulation until the bill-holders' margins are at least 70 per cent.; otherwise they should retire circulation to an equal extent, or go into liquidation. The banks can well afford to do this. Their profits are too large to secure their management from the hands of active speculators.

Banking should be based upon retired capital, not upon borrowed money, which the managers loan back to themselves. National Bank bills being thus reduced and the remainder converted by the Government into legal-tenders—the Treasury continually accumulating gold, the increasing wealth of the nation will gradually approximate the value of legal-tenders to that of gold, and when near the same figure, the Government should exchange its gold for legal-tenders and put the banks in immediate position to resume specie payments without that period of stagnation and distress which has hitherto marked the history of all countries when returning to a metallic currency from a debased paper currency.

Respectfully,
Demas Barnes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
3715—Lenon vs. Andrews.
3051—Leffingwell vs. DeGroot et al.
503—The Peoples' Provision Co. vs. Ryno.
4337—Nolen et al. vs. Hazzard.

Nos.
2015—Brough vs. Thompson.
1273—Young vs. Williams.
4251—Hagerty vs. Prin.
3365—Hull vs. McDonald.
3131—Miller vs. Fremont.
1207—Ross vs. Tore.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Mason, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
103—Caggill vs. McAloney.
199—Cuff vs. Dorland.
200—Davis, Jr., vs. Masterson.
201—Clarke vs. Smith, Ex'r.
202—Dougherty vs. McCloskey et al.
205—Westhead vs. Thompson et al.
206—Bysnes vs. Loughran.
207—Carey vs. Gaynor.
208—Trimm vs. Marsh.

Nos.
209—Odane vs. McAlone.
210—Willard vs. Raymond.
211—Hoffman vs. Schultz.
212—Same vs. Same.
213—Stewart vs. Schultz.
215—Richards vs. Fowler.
217—Baxter vs. Blume, Jr.
219—Miller vs. Leasham.
220—Kirkpatrick vs. Bloom et al.
221—Wightman vs. Thomas.
222—Stouvenel vs. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
217—— vs. ——.
58—Hatterson vs. Bergen.
62—Mapes vs. Constant.
82—Baxter vs. Babcock.
98—Burchard vs. Bullett.

Nos.
100—Pepplier vs. Willis.
135—Waite vs. Hinsdale.
156—Smith vs. Harriman.
157—Conkling vs. Bloomer.

The call is No. 160—McNeal vs. O'Brien.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—The following is the Calendar for Friday and Saturday, Dec. 28 and 29:

Nos.
1—Gibson vs. Panama Railroad Co.
2—Robinson vs. James.
3—Guken vs. Roberts.
4—Muhein vs. Wood.
5—Sherwood vs. Fabbin.
6—Haggert vs. Cockroft.
7—Murtha vs. Glas.
8—Wulf vs. Schierenberg.
9—Olzen vs. The Same.
10—Pinning vs. Falke.
11—Wult vs. Foche.
12—Seiger vs. Arnoux.

Nos.
14—Wilson vs. Logan.
15—Topping vs. Jacobs.
16—Smith vs. Nopful.
17—Swift vs. Brown.
18—Walters vs. Vanderbilt.
19—Banearelle vs. Baxter, impleaded.
20—Fitzsimmons vs. The Same.
21—Maurice vs. National Steam Navigation Co.
22—Freeland vs. McKillup.

The Lottery-ticket Business in this State and Federal Taxation—Character and Limits of the Latter—The Power of Taxation by the States—Its Express and Implied Limitations Under the Federal Constitution—Federal and State "Public Policy"—Which is Paramount?

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States vs. William Croft.—This case is upon a division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The defendant was indicted on the 21st of November, 1866, for carrying on and exercising in that district the business and profession of a lottery-ticket dealer, without the payment of the $100 required by the statute of the United States providing for internal revenue, &c. He demurred generally to the indictment, and there was a joinder in demurrer by the United States. Upon the hearing of the demurrer, a question arose upon which the opinions of the Judges were opposed, and the point of disagreement was certified as follows: Is the law imposing the special tax in the said indictment mentioned, and for the non-payment of which, by the defendant, the same was preferred and found valid, or is the said law, so far as it authorizes the levy and collection of the tax, unconstitutional and void?

On the part of the Government it is submitted that the enumerated powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution include the right to levy this tax: "The Congress shall have the right to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." This is a plenary power, subject only to the following limitations:

1. That all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. That no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to numbers according to a fixed rule.
3. That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

These express exceptions, according to an established rule of construction, prove the universality of the grant. The first two exceptions do not limit the power, but rather furnish rules for its exercise. The third exception is the only one that takes any subject matter out of its operation. Not one of them has any application to the subject matter upon which the tax is levied in this case, unless it be that one which prescribes that all excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The tax in question is levied upon a business or profession. It is not a direct tax, for that seems to be limited to capitation taxes on lands. It is an indirect tax, and may properly be designated as an excise, which is defined by Webster in his dictionary: "An inland duty or impost operating as an indirect tax on the consumer, laid originally only on certain products of home industry and consumption, but afterward levied on some imported articles, as tobacco, wine, raisins and loaf sugar, which are now transferred to the customs; it is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades and deal in certain commodities."

There can be no question, therefore, that the power is granted to Congress to levy the tax on this business.

As to the question whether this levy by the Government in the State of New-York is prohibited by the law of the State forbidding the exercise of such a business within the State, it is contended that the State has the power to tax this business, concurrent with the Federal power. It has also the power to forbid the exercise of the business within its territory, which it has done. If a tax be laid on a specific article by each Government, both State and Federal, and the owner happens to be unable to pay both, and the article is only sufficient to pay one, Chancellor Kent has answered that the Federal tax is paramount. (Kent's Com., 11th ed., 423.)

If, in the exercise of Federal power, such a business (forbidden by the State) comes within its range—if Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to regulate it—then State regulation must be exercised in subordination to the Federal authority.

It is clear that it is the public policy of the State that this business should not be carried on, but Congress has declared no such public policy. The tax is levied upon all persons who carry on this business, whether they carry it on lawfully or unlawfully. The policy of the Federal legislation is to tax the business everywhere, and furthermore, to make the tax uniform throughout the United States. In some of the States the business is lawful, and is one source of revenue for the State. In those States the person carrying on the business pays the State a tax or license for the privilege. No one doubts his liability to pay an additional tax to the Federal Government. The construction claimed by the defendant involves these consequences: That it requires the lawful dealer to carry on his business subject to the double imposition of State and Federal taxation, and allows the unlawful dealer to escape from both; and next, that it invades the rule of uniformity prescribed for Federal taxation. It is not contended that the State has not the power to forbid the exercise of the business, or that Congress has the power to legalize it. The case does not require the affirmance of either proposition. It may be admitted, *ex gratia*, that in the exercise of its prohibitory power the State may banish the business from its territory, and thus indirectly take the subject-matter from the operation of Federal taxation; for where the business is not found, of course there can be no tax levied. But here, notwithstanding the prohibition, this business continues to be carried on in the State, and it is upon the business that the Federal tax is levied. Congress does not create the business and then tax it, but simply levies the tax where it finds the business in operation.

It is too clear for argument that Congress may tax any business in any State, so that it proceeds by the rule of uniformity. No question of public policy can be set up against the clear exercise of this power. It may tax the business to any extent—even to absolute prohibition. It may pass over the profitable business, and make the burden fall upon the unprofitable. It may tax the unlawful business and exempt the lawful business; or, what is worse, tax what is lawful and exempt what is unlawful. Congress, which has the power, is also the exponent of the public policy in the exercise of the power. As has been said, for the purposes of the argument, the State might by prohibition drive the business out of its territory, and so remove it from Federal taxation. But if this is true at all, it is only true as incidental to State policy, and to relieve the State from an injurious subject. But while the business is carried on in the State, it is not in the power of the State to shield it from the Federal tax.

The State cannot by direct enactment exempt any property or business in the State from Federal taxation, and what it cannot do directly it cannot do indirectly. Public policy is of no avail here, for while there is a State policy for exemption, there is a Federal policy for taxation. One policy is local and subordinate; the other is national and paramount.

The following cases are cited to support the positions maintained in the foregoing brief:

That the plenary character of Federal taxation is coextensive with the territory of the United States. (Lougborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheat., 317.)

That it extends to all taxable objects, without any exception, save only as to exports from a State. (Hylton vs. United States, 3 Dol., 174.)

That the power of taxation by the States, though only expressly limited by the Constitution of the United States as to imports and exports, has implied limitations. A State cannot tax the salary of an officer of the United States; (Dobbin vs. Erie County, 16 Peters, 436;) nor stock of the United States; (Weston vs. Charleston, 2 Peters, 449;) nor such a fiscal agency of the United States as the Bank of the United States. (McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316; Osborn vs. United States Bank, 9 Wheat., 738.

Although the power of taxation is concurrent in the United States and the States, yet "such is the paramount character of the Constitution that its capacity to withdraw any subject from the action of even this power is admitted." (Marshall, C. J., in McCulloch vs. Maryland, 425).

The collision between Federal and State law in this case does not arise upon the exercise of the same concurrent power, but upon the exercise of each sovereignty of its independent power. If, however, in the exercise of the vital power of taxation by a State, the subject of the tax may, in the exercise of the Federal power, be withdrawn from State taxation, how can it be said that, in the exercise of its mere police power, the State may withdraw or forbid the exercise of the Federal tax power over the same subject? (New Orleans vs. Costello, 14 Louisiana Annual Reports, 37).

It seems that the State law prohibited brothels by fine and imprisonment. It was held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in this case that the act did not prevent the city from levying a tax on such houses, "provided they do not license houses of this class."

The attention of the Court, in conclusion, is directed to the many instances found in the internal revenue laws upon which similar objections to those made in this case might be made. These laws regulate, for the purpose of taxation, the recording laws of the States. (14 U. S. Stats., 141, sec. 152, p. 142, sec. 158; the Laws of Evidence, ibid. 146, sec. 163; the Proceedings in State Courts—see the schedule as to stamps, vol. 12, 479.)

The points argued by the defendant's counsel have been anticipated in the argument on the part of the Government. They are briefly that the tax is unconstitutional, because the State of New-York has forbidden any one to carry on the business upon which the tax is imposed. This business is a matter of State regulation, and the imposition of the Federal tax contravenes that regulation by authorizing the business. It is contrary to public policy to derive a revenue from an unlawful business. These points are elaborated at length.

Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General, for the United States; Wm. M. Evarts, for defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DEC. 26.

On motion of Mr. Carlish, T. M. Marquette, of Nebraska, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 22. *William Christy, plaintiff in error, vs. Wiley W. Pridgeons, Administrator.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 11. *John K. Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lessee of Vicente de St. Mazent et al.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs,

No. 25. Ambrose Lamfear, plaintiff in error, vs. H. L. Henley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Lousiana. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 36. The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co., Plaintiff in Error vs. W. L. Lindse & Co.—In error to the Circuit Court, United States for Eastern Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, in this cause with costs.

No. 44. Richard Christmas, Plaintiff in Error vs. John W. Russell, Appellant in Error—In error to the Circuit Court, United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, in this cause with costs.

No. 37. *The United States, Plaintiff in Error, vs. J. Y. Dashiel, et al.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 38. *The United States, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Hanson Alsburys, Administrator.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 4. *Wm. Walker et al., Appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this appeal for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 27. *Edmund McGehee, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Martin R. P. Matheas, Sheriff, &c.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion.

Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. Same judgments entered as in the above cases.

Nos. 355 and 356. *The United States, Plaintiffs, vs. Wm. Craft.*—These causes were argued by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Evarts for the defendant.

No. 333. *The United States, Plaintiffs, vs. Nancy Swain.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery for the plaintiffs.

No. 81. *Edgar Mitchell, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Burlington.*

No. 82. *Edward H. Learned, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Burlington.*—These causes were argued by Mr. James Grant for the plaintiff in error and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Ewing for the defendant in error.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase announced to the bar that the Court will adjourn on Friday to Thursday the 3d of January, and that no case after No. 84 will be called this week.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Southern District of New-York—Civil and Criminal Law Business for the Year—The United States Circuit and District Courts—Commissioners' Offices—Statistics of the Year.

The office of the United States District-Attorney is one, judging from the amount of business done, of the most important branches of the Federal service in this City. The great addition to the labors of the District-Attorney which was made during the war, by the prize business and by the criminal prosecutions consequent upon the rebellion, although removed, has given place to another class of duties which make the office by no means a sinecure. The war is over, and now its memory is perpetuated by the business growing out of the Internal Revenue Department. During the year, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who was United States District-Attorney at its commencement, departed this life, and his position has been ably filled by his son-in-law, Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, who received the appointment in April last. This Department is represented as follows:

United States District-Attorney—Hon. Saml. G. Courtney.
First Assistant—Mr. Ethan Allen.
Other Assistants—Messrs. Benj. K. Phelps, Thomas Simons, D. G. Rollins, Jr., and Joseph Bell.
Clerk—Mr. Henry Donne.
Copyist—Mr. Cornelius Shehan.

This has been the strength of the force in the office since Mr. Courtney received his appointment. Each of his assistants has charge of some specific department of the business of the office. Mr. Ethan Allen has, with the District-Attorney, the general supervision of the whole office.

Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps tries causes in the District Court, and attends to the miscellaneous suits, for which there is no special department.

Mr. Thomas Simons has entire charge of the Department of Custom-house seizures.

Mr. D. G. Rollins, Jr., cares for all cases in the Internal Revenue Department, prepares briefs, gets up the cases for hearing, and participates as associate counsel in the trials of the same.

Mr. Joseph Bell has entire charge of the Criminal Department of the office, and tries all this class of causes in the Circuit Court, either alone or associated with the District-Attorney.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

The varied and important character of the business mapped out by the departmental notices already given will be readily comprehended by the following brief statements of the branches alluded to:

MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.

Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, Assistant District-Attorney, has charge, in the office, of the miscellaneous class of suits coming in what is called the Law and Equity Calendar, and also the suits arising on Custom-house bonds. The former includes all suits arising on indebtedness to the United States upon contracts, official bonds, unpaid duties, &c.; also, actions against the late Simeon Draper as Cotton Agent, and actions against officers of the Internal Revenue, to prevent the collection of taxes, as in what are known as the "Bankers' and Brokers' cases." These suits, commenced within the year, are two hundred and thirty-three in number, of which, owing to the dilatory nature of proceedings under the old forms of the common law, comparatively few have as yet been finally disposed of. These cases vary widely in importance, as well as in the principles involved. The sums in dispute vary all the way from millions to hundreds of dollars.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

In the Department of Custom-house Seizures, attended to by Mr. Thomas Simons, 106 cases have been commenced during the year, of which 52 have been carried to final judgment, all in favor of the Government; 54 are pending, of which 42 are at issue, and in the remainder process not yet returned. The cases pending are mostly suits for forfeiture of wines and silk goods. Of the former there are 13, involving upward of 4,000 casks of sherry and other wine; of the latter 19, involving 158 cases of ribbons and other silk goods. The case of most general interest is that of the *Meteor*, seized Jan. 23 for alleged violation of the Neutrality Law, tried during March and April, and resulting in a decree of condemnation, which has been stayed by appeal. Of cases commenced before the current year, about 35 have been closed, all, except in a few instances, in favor of the Government.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In the Internal Revenue Department, cared for by Mr. D. G. Rollins, Jr., there have been commenced within the year 293 actions. Of these 184 have been prosecuted to final judgment, which has in every instance but one been in favor of the Government; eight have been discontinued upon payment of costs, by instruction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In 21 cases the defendants have not been found. In thirty the original processes are not yet returnable, and the remaining fifty are at issue. Of prosecutions commenced prior to the 1st of January, 1866, twenty-two have been closed within the year. There are two classes of suits in this department, personal suits and suits *in rem*. The former class embraces prosecutions for penalties incurred by making false and insufficient returns to Assessors for penalties under the Stamp Law and suits upon the bonds of distillers and tobacconists. The latter class comprises suits brought for the forfeiture of articles which have either been manufactured fraudulently, or have been found upon premises where fraud has been committed. Prosecutions *in rem* are by far the most numerous, and of these the majority were brought for violations of those sections of the law relating to distilled spirits. The business in this department of the office is steadily increasing, as is evinced from the fact that in the year 1864 only 41 suits were brought; in 1865, 110; and during the past year, as has been previously stated, 293. Within the last month 62 actions have been instituted. If this be taken as a test of the probable amount of business for the coming year, the number of suits will exceed five hundred. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the amount of money realized by the Government from these suits. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have power to compromise, and very large sums of money have been paid, we understand, directly into the Treasury without passing through the Courts, the recovery of which is attributable to the proceedings brought in the District-Attorney's office.

THE CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

The Criminal Department, which is under the special eye of Mr. Joseph Bell, is full of interest, and if space did not forbid, we might unfold many a ludicrous story in connection with the apologies and explanations made by persons charged with the crime of passing counterfeit money. During the year Mr. Bell has commenced 157 criminal suits. They consist of

Prosecutions under the Internal Revenue Act.

Cases of embezzlement from the Post-office by clerks in the office and by outsiders.

Prosecution for offences committed on the high seas.

Prosecutions for frauds committed on the Government.

Prosecutions for counterfeiting the currency and National Bank notes.

There have been forty-two convictions, the greater number of which were for counterfeiting. A large number of prisoners are still in the Ludlow-street Jail, under indictment for various offences, principally for counterfeiting; their trials to take place early in the coming month. The civil business of the Courts has been so large that the District-Attorney has found it impossible to bring to trial numerous criminal prosecutions in which the parties are in confinement, and many others in which the defendants are out on bail. In addition to the foregoing there has been at least five hundred complaints entertained at the District-Attorney's office, in which the evidence has been insufficient to warrant prosecution. Of this class many complaints have been made by persons having come into possession of counterfeit currency in all sorts of simple ways, and who hope to have genuine money put into their hands to the respective amounts of counterfeit currency they have been unfortunate enough to obtain. Another class of this kind of cases is that in which sailors, just arrived, have all sorts of imaginable grievances to complain of against their officers. The evidence in such complaints is usually very unsatisfactory, hence the propriety of not entertaining them with a view to prosecution. There have also been several important criminal prosecutions which have engaged the attention of the District-Attorney, and in which long and tedious examinations were held before U. S. Commissioners, in which the Government has subsequently directed the discontinuance of proceedings. One of the most noted of this class was the case of Mr. Roberts, the Fenian President, in which the Attorney-General interposed and directed the entry of a *nolle prosequi* in the indictments filed by the Grand Jury against him. Another was the case of Henry Hall *alias* Holmes, the alleged counterfeiter, in which, after indictment, the case was discontinued at the instance of the Treasury Department, Hall having made an agreement prior to his arrest to the effect that if he should give up the counterfeit compound interest $100 note plates in his possession they should not be used as evidence with which to prosecute him.

SUITS AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Mr. Henry Doune has had charge of certain suits against the Collector of the Port. The number of suits of this kind brought during the year, to recover duties paid under protest has been 193, of which only six have been disposed of. This branch of business has been interrupted during the year, from the fact that no provision has been made to have the amounts of the verdicts adjusted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court in this District. The officers of the Court are Mr. Kenneth G. White, Clerk, and Mr. Richard E. Stillwell, Deputy Clerk.

During the year 1866 there have been commenced in the Common Law branch of the Circuit Court 74 suits, (exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue Act, and against the Collector of the Port for alleged illegal exaction of duties,) and 28 tried and disposed of. In the Equity branch 252 suits were commenced; 113 were heard on motions for injunctions; 110 were granted, and three were denied. In Admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, eight cases were brought, and nine heard and decided; eight appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Criminal branch 69 indictments were found, 49 tried and disposed of. During the year 1866 Judge Nelson was sitting in the Supreme Court of the United States in January, February and December, and in this District during April, May, June, October and November; and as Circuit Judge he also held terms of the Circuit Court in Vermont, Connecticut and in the Northern District of this State. During Judge Nelson's absence from this District the Court was held by District Judges Shipman, Smalley and Benedict.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Kenneth G. White, Esq., and Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., are United States Commissioners for this district, and have issued during the year 1866, thirty-nine warrants for various offences, viz.: cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas; making and passing counterfeit notes, postal currency, &c.; violations of the Internal Revenue Law; opening letters, &c., a number of which were sent to the Grand Jury, and disposed of on trial.

George F. Betts, Esq., and John A. Osborn, Esq., are Commissioners connected with the United States District Court. During the year 1866 they issued 366 warrants, embracing crimes and misdemeanors of the following classes: Murder and manslaughter on the high seas, embezzling letters, robbing the mail, counterfeiting, smuggling, cruel and unusual punishment on shipboard, presenting false claims to the Government and numerous other offences under the Internal Revenue Law. The Commissioners have issued several hundreds of warrants against persons doing business without license, making false returns, counterfeiting cigar stamps, distilling spirits without license, paying no tax, &c.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the summary of the business done in the office of the District-Attorney:

Miscellaneous cases commenced		233
Custom-house seizure cases commenced		106
Carried to final judgment in favor of the Government	52	
Cases at issue	42	
Processes not yet returned	12	
Last year's cases closed	35	
Internal Revenue actions commenced		298
Prosecuted to final judgment in favor of the Government	184	
Discontinued on payment of costs	8	
Defendants not found	21	
Original cases not yet returnable	30	
Cases at issue	50	
Last year's cases closed	22	
Criminal suits commenced		157
Convictions	42	
Suits brought against the Collector of the Port		193
Disposed of	6	
Total cases commenced		982
Last year's cases closed		57
Total		1,039

The following is the Court summary:

Suits commenced in Common Law, Circuit Court		74
Tried and disposed of	28	
Suits in the Equity branch		252
Heard on motions for injunctions	113	
Motions granted	110	
Motions denied	3	
In Admiralty Department on Appeal.		
Cases brought	8	
Cases heard and decided	9	
Appeals taken to the Supreme Court	8	
Criminal Department.		
Indictments found		69
Tried and disposed of	49	
Awaiting trial	20	
Total (exclusive of Admiralty Department)		395
Commissioners.		
Warrants issued by the United States Commissioners, exclusive of those against persons doing business without license, making false returns, counterfeiting cigar stamps, distilling spirits without license, paying no tax, &c		405

An Action for False Imprisonment—Five Thousand Dollars Claimed—The Jury Unable to Agree—An Interesting Brooklyn Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—DEC. 27.

Before Justice Balcom and a Jury.

Marian A. Hall vs. Joseph Wechsler and Abraham Abraham.—The plaintiff in this action is a young woman, who in August, 1865, was in the employ of the firm of J. Wechsler & Co., dry goods merchants, doing business in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. On or about the 10th of August, of that year, the firm was composed of the above-named defendants and David Leventritt. On the 7th of August, the two defendants discharged the plaintiff, as they say, from their employ, and she left. For some reason which does not distinctly appear in the testimony given on the trial, Mr. Leventritt, the third member of the firm, espoused the cause of the young lady, told her she should not be turned off in that style, and brought her back to the store. The defendants both protested; said she should not remain and ordered her away. She refused to go, and thereupon they took legal advice which resulted in securing the services of a policeman. The latter went to the store, and plaintiff still refusing to go out, the official took her to the Police-station, and thence to the Police Court at the City Hall. Both plaintiff and Mr. Leventritt testified that the defendants directed her arrest, and when plaintiff protested and told them it would cost them dear, they replied that they were both able and willing to stand all expense, or words to that effect. This part of the story was emphatically denied by the defendants on their examination. At the Police Court a complaint was made for disorderly conduct, but the charge not being sustained the case was dismissed in a very short time. It is for this alleged false imprisonment that the action was brought.

His Honor, Justice Balcom, in charging the Jury, after reciting the history of the occurrence as developed by the evidence, said that although the plaintiff had been discharged from the service of the defendants previously, she was, notwithstanding, lawfully in the store at the time. Mr. Leventritt, who was then a copartner in the concern, invited her there, as he had a right to do. When requested to leave, the defendants should have given her a reasonable time to get ready. If she did not leave then, the defendants had a right to use sufficient force to put her out, but no more. There was no doubt but that the discharge of plaintiff by two of the firm was binding, although Leventritt, the third partner, protested, and told her she should not be discharged. It was for the Jury to say whether she was arrested in the store or not. To constitute an arrest in law it was not necessary that the party making it should lay hands on his prisoner, or use any force whatever. In estimating the damages, the Jury were to consider the effect which the arrest would have on the reputation of plaintiff.

The Jury retired, and up to a late hour were unable to agree. The fact that they had sent to the Judge for permission to have some crackers, was deemed a sure sign they would not agree very soon, if at all.

For plaintiff, Messrs. James and Dunphy; for defendants, Mr. Barrett.

Liability of Bailees for Hire—An Old Way to Steal Horses.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—DEC. 27.

Before Justice Balcom and a Jury.

Ellis N. Crowe vs. Jacob Muller.—This action was brought to recover the sum of about $450, under the following circumstances: In August, 1865, the plaintiff was the proprietor of a livery-stable in this City, and the defendant was the leader of what was called Muller's Band. An arrangement was made between the parties, whereby on a certain day plaintiff was to furnish ten horses for the use of ten of the members of Muller's Band, to ride from the lower part of the City to Elm Park, where they were that day engaged to play. The horses not being wanted after the men got to the Park, it was agreed that at a certain hour of the day the plaintiff was to send up there for them. When the plaintiff's messengers arrived, they were told by the defendant that he had already sent them down to the stables. It seems that nine only of the ten agreed upon were taken from the stables in the morning. Of this nine, seven were retained; the other two have never been seen since. It transpired during the trial that when Muller's men were on the way down with the horses, they met a man on horseback in the Eighth-avenue, who represented himself as having come from the plaintiff's stables, and was going after the horses to Elm Park; he would relieve them from further trouble; he could take two of them just as well as not. The men believed him to be plaintiff's agent, and gave up two horses, saddles and bridles. The livery-stable man now seeks to hold Muller responsible.

When the testimony was all in, the Court decided that there was really no question of fact for the Jury to pass upon, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Coursen; for defendant, Mr. Harely.

An Interesting Divorce Case—Charges of Brutality on the Part of the Husband.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Amalia Deimel vs. Henry Deimel, defendant.—This was an action for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. The parties were married on the 5th day of October, 1854, and lived together until some time in April last, when they separated. The plaintiff charged, and proved by witnesses on the trial, that shortly after their marriage the defendant commenced a systematic course of cruel and inhuman treatment of her, and was guilty of several acts of violence and brutality toward her on various occasions, and especially that he, on or about the 8th day of August, 1863, shot and dangerously wounded her with a pistol, so that at the time she was thought to be dying; her *ante-mortem* examination was taken by a Coroner, and the defendant arrested and indicted for the attempt to kill her; but that she afterward forgave him. That on the 3d day of January, 1866, defendant struck her in the face and eyes with his fist and a heavy ring, knocking her down, and permanently injuring her eyesight; and that on the 8th day of April, 1866, he struck her a heavy blow with a large and heavy dish on her hand, which she raised to guard her head, by which blow the bones of her hand were broken, and the same lamed for life, and that the defendant frequently threatened to take her life. She also alleged that it was unsafe for her to live with defendant again on account of his violence, and that he has totally failed to support her since their separation. Although he is in good circumstances, and in business for himself as a plumber, and is the owner of a house and lot in Rivington-street.

As a defence the defendant, besides denying the allegations of the plaintiff in regard to the bad treatment of her by him, alleged that at the time of the marriage between them the plaintiff was already the wife of one Buttenberg—then and now living—which she concealed from him, representing herself as a single woman, and that the plaintiff and said Buttenberg were never divorced, and that therefore the marriage between himself and plaintiff was void.

The case came up before Judge Cardozo on a motion to confirm the referee's report in favor of plaintiff, when the following opinion was rendered:

"Without expressing any opinion as to whether in any event the defendant could have in this action the affirmative relief which he claims, it is enough to say that the proof wholly fails to make a case in his favor. The defendant charges a crime upon the plaintiff, and the same rules must govern the proof of it in this action as would prevail if the plaintiff were being tried for bigamy. The presumption is in favor of the innocence of the plaintiff, and that her marriage with the defendant was lawful. The defendant asserts that she has been guilty of a crime, and the burden of proving that guilt rests upon him. The evidence of the plaintiff's son as to the time when he saw Buttenberg alive is entirely too vague, uncertain, unsatisfactory and unreliable to convict the plaintiff of the crime of bigamy. That is the only testimony which bears upon the point of Buttenberg being alive at the time when plaintiff married the defendant. The defendant must show that Buttenberg was alive at the time of the marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant. That fact must be proved. The mere presumption of continuance of life, though seven years have not expired since the last intelligence was had of the former husband, is not sufficient to convict of bigamy, and therefore is not sufficient to sustain the defence in this case. The plaintiff, therefore, is entitled to judgment of divorce from bed and board, with a weekly alimony of $7 50 and a counsel fee of $125.

Peter Cook for plaintiff; Channing & Caldwell for defendant.

Motion to Discharge an Order of Arrest

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Ballouhey & Fouillot vs. Auguste Cadot.—This was a motion on the part of the defendant to discharge an order of arrest, holding him to bail in $35,000, in an action for conversion of property of plaintiffs, glassware manufacturers, at La Rochere, France. The Court gave the following opinion:

Cardozo, J.—The omission to insert the Christian names of the plaintiffs is at most an irregularity. But even if that omission rendered the process void, the defendant could not avail himself of it after his general appearance in the action. (Fixbey vs. Mitchell, 7 Cow., 366.) Under our broad powers of amendment as the papers already show that the plaintiffs are the persons who compose the firm of Ballouhey & Co., manufacturers of glassware at La Rochere, France, in furtherance of justice there should be leave granted to amend by inserting the Christian names of the persons who compose that firm. The other objections raised by the defendant do not constitute any ground for vacating the order of arrest. It is insisted that many of the statements of the affidavit could not be within the knowledge of deponent. I do not see that this is necessarily so. The deponent swears positively to them, and as the facts are conceded to be as stated by him, by reason of the omission of the defendant to present any affidavits on his part, and as I can very well see how the deponent may have the knowledge of the facts which he asserts, I think this point has no force. The other objections raised are: First, that the affidavit does not show that when the deponent demanded the property from the defendant, any written authority was exhibited; and secondly, that it does not appear that any tender was made to the defendant. A third point, to the effect that the affidavit does not show, independent of those objections, any cause of action was taken. But a careful reading of the paper is all that is necessary to show that that is unfounded, if the two points specified be untenable.

As to those two objections, it is enough to say that the demand, without production of the agent's authority, would be perfectly good, unless that objection were taken at the time the demand was made, (Holbrook vs. Wight, 24 Wend., 169; Tuttle vs. Gladding, 2 Smith, 158; Dunlon's Paley on Agency, 347,) and if that were the fact, the defendant must show it.

But it is said that it does not appear that any tender was made. It may be answered, nor does it appear that there was any lien to discharge. The defendant of course had the right to retain the property until any amount for which he was entitled to a lien was paid. But how can the Court say that any such amount was unpaid? If there existed any demand for which the defendant had a lien, he must show it; and as he has not done so, I must assume that there was no unpaid claim for which he was entitled to a lien.

The defendant's motion must therefore be denied, with leave to renew it on affidavits, and with leave to the plaintiffs to amend the summons and papers by inserting their Christian names. And as the plaintiffs committed an irregularity, and the defendant fails in his motion, neither party should have costs against the other, either as a condition of allowing the plaintiffs to amend or of permitting the defendant to renew his application. Ordered accordingly.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Coudert Brothers; for the defendant, E. B. Morel, J. B. Fogerty and C. L. Spilthorn.

The Lord Bond Robbery—Habeas Corpus Granted in the Case of William R. Babcock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

On application of John Graham, Esq., and Orlando L. Stewart, Esq., counsel for Wm. R. Babcock, indicted for receiving $45,000 worth of Lord bonds claimed to have been stolen, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge Cardozo, returnable today, to inquire into the legality of the confinement of Babcock, who has been in close custody since Nov. 30, and to move for his release on bail. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the District-Attorney, the case was adjourned to Saturday, the 29th inst., at noon, when the whole subject relating to the discharge of prisoners on bail and the law regulating the same will be discussed.

Specific Performance of Contract.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

David Elston vs. Andrew Schilling et al.—This was an action to compel specific performance of a contract in a renewal of a lease.

Plaintiff, on 13th June, 1862, leased premises in Thirty-second-street for a term of four years, with privilege of renewal for like term, if not before that time sold. Defendant alleges that he has given premises to his son, and refuses to execute new lease. The son obtained warrant of dispossession for holding over, the execution of which was restrained by execution. Complaint alleges fraud in the conveyance, answer, denial, &c.

S. B. & F. Cushing for plaintiff; Egan & Gross for defendants.

The Alleged Whisky Frauds.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The examination in the case of Tilton, Devlin and Levan, was continued before Commissioner Newton yesterday morning, when the testimony of the following witnesses was taken:

Henry C. Murphy, Jr., testified that he was a counselor at law, and had been employed in drawing up a lease of the distillery owned by John Wilson, on Flushing-avenue, to John Devlin.

To Mr. De Witt—The lease was never carried into effect.

Mr. Murphy being requested to produce the lease, left the court-room, and returning soon thereafter presented it to the District-Attorney, to whose questions he answered that the lease had been executed on the 2d of November, at the rent of $31,000 a year, payable monthly. It was not carried into effect because Mr. Devlin was unable to carry out the terms. On the 13th November following Devlin called upon Mr. Wilson and offered security to the amount of $12,009, which was not satisfactory, the proprietor insisting upon security on the whole rent.

Mr. Robert Fletcher, Superintendent in Wilson's Distillery for the past 16 years, testified: That he was present when Devlin came to lease, in the latter part of October; afterward understood that a lease had been made, but that Devlin failed to give the required security, and nothing further was done; applied for an Inspector under the new law prior to September; two Inspectors were sent; never heard of Levan as Inspector of Wilson's Distillery.

Mr. Frederick Cocheu, recalled, was requested to continue his account of cases in which distillers had been found manufacturing without license.

This was objected to by counsel for defendants, as irrelevant, but was admitted by the Commissioner. Witness then proceeded with his account of discoveries and seizures, recounting those of several establishments.

On his cross-examination witness stated that he was a General Inspector, and his duty was to examine every species of fraud on the Internal Revenue, report the same to the Commissioner at Washington, and to the Collector of the District in which the fraud occurred. Had acted in that capacity since September, 1865, in the First, Second and Third Districts, in conjunction with Mr. Mead. During that period he believed there were nearly 200 distilleries in operation in these districts. Commenced examining them in July, but could not tell precisely how many he had reported; should judge twenty before the arrest of Devlin and thirty-nine since. Witness then stated that he became personally acquainted with Devlin in July or August last, but only knew when he commenced dealing in whisky from his books; the first proof of his being engaged in the business was on the 2d of October; had a conversation with him in a car in which he spoke about "seeing me." Witness did not know what Devlin meant by the phrase; had several conversations with him after that, but never longer than five minutes at a time; on one occasion, at the Kearney House, Devlin made a proposition to pay witness $5,000 a month; no response was made to the proposal.

Witness repeated some of the testimony given on a former occasion, after which the Court was adjourned till Friday, Jan. 4, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 27.

By Justice Ingraham.

National Bank of the Metropolis *vs.* John F. Orcutt; motion denied; defendant's costs to abide the event. Andrew A. Gilchrist *vs.* Mary A. Gilchrist; no alimony is ordered; plaintiff must pay counsel fee of $25. James B. Wier *vs.* Francis R. Dumas et al; motion granted. Thomas O'Shea *vs.* Catharine O'Shea; the alimony paid is sufficient; plaintiff must pay a counsel fee of $50.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Justice Cardozo.

Charles Devlin *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Homer H. Stuart appointed referee in place of Mr. Stevens, declined. William C. Church *vs.* Andrew Anderson. (See memorandum with clerk.)

Mme. Restell in Court—Sharp Practice—Tricks on Children.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There having been no session of Court on Christmas Day, the calendar for yesterday was unusually large. There were 39 cases of petit larceny, 13 of assault and battery, 2 for indecent assaults, 1 for keeping sailors' boarding-house without license, and 5 suspended cases. Total, 61.

SHARP PRACTICE.

A few days since, Frank Rivers, a reputed dramatic agent, was arrested for an assault committed upon Charles Hughes. He elected to be tried before the Judges of the Special Sessions, and the papers were accordingly made out in proper form and transmitted to that Court, Rivers giving bail for his appearance. Subsequently, his counsel persuaded him that he had better be tried by Jury in the General Sessions, and an attempt was made to have the case sent there. This could not be done, as the Special Sessions had the papers. Rivers then had himself surrendered by his bail, and on being taken to the Tombs, he was again bailed and directed to appear at General Sessions. Yesterday, when his case was called, his counsel stated that an arrangement had been made (without the consent of the Court) by which the case was to be tried in General Sessions. Justices Dowling and Kelly could not understand how a case could be taken from their Court without their knowledge or consent, and so decided to try it on the papers before them. An adjournment, however, was subsequently arranged, and the case will be tried on Saturday. It is by this pernicious practice of transferring criminal cases from one Court to another that so many scoundrels are permitted to go unwhipped of justice. If a particular Judge whom a prisoner don't like is on the bench, forthwith he applies to be tried in another Court, and through the delay caused and other means, contrives to get off without punishment.

MME. RESTELL.

This woman, clad in elegant silks and costly furs, yesterday forsook her princely mansion in Fifth avenue and appeared in the Court of Special Sessions to prosecute Eliza Finley for larceny. The poor woman had been a cook for Mme. Restell, otherwise known as Mme. Lochman, and her husband was the coachman pertaining to the same establishment. The complainant had brought two charges against the defendant, accusing her of stealing some table-linen, sheets, embroidery, &c., belonging to her. After the partial examination of Mme. Restell on the first charge Chas. Spencer, Esq., volunteered to defend the accused, and during the trial made the witness admit several unpleasant truths.

Mme. Restell testified that the defendant had lived with her as cook on two separate occasions; that during her stay in the house many articles had been missed, and that they were finally traced to her possession and recovered.

Prisoner—It's not true, yer honor; I never took anything from her; she's afraid I'll discover of a child she's just killed, and that's why she's had me arrested; she wants to put me out of the way, where I can't tell what I know.

Here the counsel for the defendant attempted to impeach the witness by cross-questioning her.

Counsel—Have you ever been known by any other name?

Witness—I advertise by the name of Mme. Restell, and have for thirty years.

Counsel—Have you ever been arrested for murder?

Witness—No, never.

Counsel—Have you ever been arrested for procuring an abortion?

Witness—I refuse to answer.

Counsel—Have you ever been arrested for manslaughter?

Witness—I refuse to answer.

Counsel—Have you ever been confined as a prisoner on Blackwell's Island?

Witness—I refuse to answer.

Counsel here submitted some remarks asking for the discharge of his client on the ground that the witness had shown, by her refusal to answer, that she was not a competent witness.

The Court held that no evidence had been produced calculated to impeach the witness, and consequently found the prisoner guilty. Before passing sentence, however, the second complaint was taken up. As Mme. Restell was about to be sworn in the new case, counsel objected, insisting that before being sworn upon the merits of the case she should be sworn relative to her own qualifications as a witness. The oath having been administered, the following questions were asked and answers received:

Counsel—Have you ever been convicted of any offence?

Witness—What offence?

Counsel—Never mind what offence. Were you ever convicted of any offence?

Witness—Tell me what offence you mean, and I'll answer.

Court—Ask her if she was convicted of a felony.

Counsel—I desire to find out if she has been convicted of any offence, and your Honor can thus judge whether it is a felony or not; she doesn't know——

Witness—Yes, I do know what a felony is.

Counsel—Were you convicted of having procured an abortion?

Witness—I was convicted of a misdemeanor.

Counsel—I insist upon having an answer to my question. Were you convicted of having procured an abortion?

Witness—Well, yes, I was; but that's only a misdemeanor.

Counsel—How long ago was that?

Witness—I don't remember; about twenty years, I guess.

Counsel—Did you serve out a sentence for that offence?

Witness—(To Court)—Must I answer that question?

Court—Counsel is entitled to an answer.

Witness—Yes, I did serve out my sentence. It was one year in the Penitentiary, and I was imprisoned on Blackwell's Island.

Counsel then read the law in regard to procuring abortions. If the child destroyed was quick the offence is a felony—otherwise it is a misdemeanor. There being no record to show under which head Madame Restell had been convicted, she was allowed to give her evidence. It was substantially the same as in the first case, she averring that she had lost property which was traced to the possession of the accused. The counsel for the defendant, in summing up, moved for the dismissal of his client, on the ground that the only evidence against her was that given by Madame Restell, and she was not worthy of belief. He said, that there was no stain upon his client's character save that thrown upon it by the complainant—a woman against whom an outraged community and hecatombs of slaughtered infants cried for vengeance.

The prisoner was found guilty of the second charge also, but in consequence of the objections of counsel sentence was suspended. On the first complaint she was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

TAKE HIM HOME.

Bertrand Schrouder was charged with having stolen a watch and chain from his employer, John C. Anderson, a jeweler. The prisoner plead guilty, and the complainant importuned the Court in his behalf.

Court—Will you take him back in your employ?

Complainant—No, I don't want him back, but I don't want him punished.

Court—But if I let him go he must have work or he will steal from somebody else. You must take him back in your employ.

Complainant—But, your Honor, I don't want him. I can't trust him; he stole my——

Court—That will do. Officer, let the prisoner go with this man; he's going to take him out to dinner and give him work. There, there, don't talk any more, but take your prisoner and go home. Give him work and he won't steal any more. Call next case.

A STORY FOR LITTLE BOYS.

William Ferris, a bright-looking, ragged little urchin, who never had any parents—or if he did, abandoned them as a bad lot in the days of his infancy—seeing all the little boys and girls on Christmas Day running about the streets with their hands and pockets and mouths full of the sweet things old Santa Claus had brought them, and not having any acquaintance with that venerable and jovial gentleman, concluded to act as a substitute for Old Nick, and present a good little boy that he knew of with a box of figs. The good little boy he knew was himself, but he didn't have any figs to give him. So he went to the store of John Smith, where Old Santa Claus usually buys all his good things, and there he saw the very box of figs he wanted; but he didn't have any money to pay for them, so he transformed himself into a bad little boy, and snatching up the box of figs ran off with them. But a policeman caught him and locked him up in prison and yesterday he was brought up for trial. Mr. John Smith, who owned the figs, did not want to punish the little fellow, who was very sorry for what he had done and who was crying very hard, and when the Judge saw how very small the box of figs was, and how much smaller the little boy was, he thought it a pity such a nice little fellow should be turned into the streets to run with bad boys and learn to steal, so he sent him to the Juvenile Asylum, where good ladies will take care of him, and where he will grow up to be an honest, intelligent man.

OUGHT TO BE HUNG.

Theodore Pastor, a contemptible-looking specimen of German humanity, was charged with an indecent assault upon two bright little girls aged 12 years. Two weeks ago the girls were playing about dark near the place where the prisoner was employed as a night watchman. He asked them to come in and get warm, and when they consented he locked the door, and subjected them to the most brutal treatment, threatening them severely if they did not submit. He then gave them some money and sent them home. The children were so frightened that they did not dare tell their parents for some days, but did eventually, and the arrest of the beast followed. But one complaint was heard, and on that the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Had the case been tried before a Jury he would have got as many years at hard labor, but the Court of Sessions is limited in its sentences.

A SHARP YOUTH.

Caroline Hoffman, a little girl about 12 years of age, was going to the grocery for kerosene oil for her mother, and carried in her hand 30 cents to pay for the same. At the corner she met a boy about 15 years of age, named John Pulman, who told her that there were some loafers at the corner who had just robbed a little girl of $5, and said they would take her 30 cents from her. He offered to wrap it up nicely in a piece of paper, so the loafers shouldn't see it, and she gave it to him for that purpose. He took the money, and pretended to put it in a paper which he gave to her, and then ran off. When she got to the store she opened the paper but found no money. A week after the little girl saw the same boy in the street and caused a policeman to arrest him. She identified the young rascal fully, and after trial yesterday he was sent to the House of Refuge.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Mary Ann Dyer, petit larceny, Penitentiary 1 month; Catharine Levere and John Cassidy, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months each; John Garrity, petit larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; Thomas Collins, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; John Kern, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months; John Sutton, petit larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; Michael Connolly, petit larceny, House of Refuge; Michael Farrel, John Farrel, John Barry, petit larceny, House of Refuge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27, 1866.

5,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅛	150	Erie Railroad......	65¾
10,000	do..........	110	1300	do............	65⅝
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	105⅝	300	do..........s3	65½
45,000	do............	105¼	200	do.........s3	65⅝
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		200	do.........b10	65¾
	New Issue......	107¼	400	do......2d call	66⅛
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	104⅝	500	do............	66¼
10,000	do.....2d call	104¼	12	Erie R. Pr........	82
15,000	do............	104⅛	100	Hud. R. R..........	119½
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..R.	99	200	Reading R.........	104⅛
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C..	99¼	400	do............	104⅛
25,000	do............	99	700	do............	104⅜
12,600	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		400	do............	104⅞
	First Ser.......	104⅛	200	do..........s30	104⅝
25,000	do.....2d Ser.	103⅞	400	do......2d call	105
2,000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	107
5,000	do............	104	600	M. S. & N. I........	81⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69¼	1200	do............	81½
3,000	do............	69⅝	200	do......2d call	81¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s....N.	51½	200	do............c	82
14,000	do............	51	700	Ill. Cen. R.........	116⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	52	100	do......2d call	116⅜
13,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		500	do..........b30	117
	Pacific R.......	92¼	500	Cleve. & Pitts......	86
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	28¼	200	do............c	86⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	93	300	do............c	86¼
1,000	Erie 1st M.......	102	100	Chi. & N. W........	43
1,000	Erie 3d M........	96	200	do............	43⅛
7,000	Hud. R. 1st M...	103	1200	do............	43¼
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	102	1500	do............	43⅜
5,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	114	500	do............c	43⅜
4,000	Alt. & T.H.2d P..	81⅛	1000	do............	43¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs......	105	250	do..........b30	43⅝
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1st M	87⅞	300	do............c	43⅜
3,000	do............	87¾	400	Chi. & N.W.P......	79½
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	103	100	do............	79⅝
4,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95¾	100	do............c	79½
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	100	200	do..........b10	79½
2,000	Mor.&Essex 1st..	96⅛	200	do..........s30	78
3,000	do............	96¾	200	do..2d call.b10	80
2,000	Det. M. & T. Bs.	90	400	do............	80
10	Gallatin Nat. Bank	110	500	Clev. & Tol. R......	123¾
100	Union Nav. Co.....	106	1500	do............	123½
100	do............	105½	500	do...........b3	124
100	do............	105	100	do..........s60	123
100	West. U. Tel.......	44¾	200	do......2d call	124
100	Mariposa Pref.....	30¼	100	Chic. & R. I.......	102⅛
100	do..2d call.b30	30¾	29	Mil. & P. du C......	63
200	do............	30⅛	300	Tol.. W. & W......	41
600	Quick. Min. Co....	43⅝	200	do..........b10	41
100	Atlantic S.S.Co....	106	500	P., Ft.W.& C......	105¼
200	do...........c	105⅝	200	do............	105½
100	do...........c	105½	100	do..2d call.b10	105⅝
100	do..........b15	106	100	do............	105¾
100	do..2d call.b15	106	300	do............	106
34	Pac. Mail S. Co....	164⅛	100	do..........b10	106¼
20	do............	164	300	do..........b10	106⅝
200	do..........b30	165	20	N. Y. & N. H. R...	115
100	do............	163	100	Alt. & T. H........	39½
200	do......2d call	162	200	do..........b60	40
600	N. Y. Central......	108⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	67
100	do..........b30	109	100	do............s	68¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

6,000	U. S. 6s, '68.....C	128	500	Reading R.........	105⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110	200	do............	105⅜
500	do............	109¾	2000	do............	105⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		200	do..........s30	105⅜
	New Issue......	107⅛	200	do..........b10	105⅞
41,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	69	800	M. S. & N. I. R....	82⅛
2,000	do............	69⅛	1000	do............	82¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J.		300	Tol.. W. & W.....	42
	Issue..........	83¾	600	Ill. Cen. R.........	117⅛
100	Cum. Coal P.......	70	200	do..........b30	117⅛
200	do............	71	200	Clev. & P. R.......	87⅛
200	do..........b30	71½	200	do...........b3	87
200	Mil.&St.P.Pr......	68	200	do............	87⅝
400	do............	68⅛	300	Chic. & N. W......	44⅛
300	P., F.W. & C......	106⅛	2000	do..........b10	44⅜
100	do..........b10	106⅜	200	do............	44⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	164	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	80⅛
100	do............	163	100	do............	80⅜
500	do............	163⅛	1000	Clev. & Tol.......	124⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.........	109½	32	do............	123⅜
100	Erie R............	66⅛	100	West. U. Tel......	44⅜
1000	do............	66⅛	100	At. M. S. S. Co....	106½
400	do............	66⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Min. Co....b60	12⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts R....	85⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.....	105⅜	1800	do............	86
200	do...........b3	105⅜	200	do..........b10	86
800	Erie R............	65⅜	400	do...........b3	86
1600	do............c	65¼	100	Chi. R. I. & P.....	102⅜
1100	do............	65⅜	100	do...........s3	102⅜
200	do...........s3	65⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.......c	42⅞
1300	do...........s3	65⅜	400	do............	42¾
1200	do...........b3	65⅞	300	do............	42⅞
500	do..........b10	65⅜	400	do............c	43
1200	Mich. S. & N. I...	81⅜	300	do............	43
500	do...........s3	81	400	do............c	43⅛
200	do..........b10	81⅛	1000	do............	43⅛
600	do...........s3	81⅜	200	do...........b3	43¼
800	do...........b3	81⅜	500	do............	43⅜
400	do..........b10	81⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	80⅛
300	do............c	81⅜	400	do............	80¼
500	Reading R.........	104⅜	300	do............	80⅜
400	do............c	104	200	do............c	80
400	do............	104⅜	400	do............	80
1500	do...........s3	104⅜	300	do............	79⅞
400	do..........b10	104⅜	600	do............c	79⅞
400	do...........b3	104⅜	800	do............	79⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R......s10	116⅜	100	P., F.W. & C.......	105
100	do...........b5	116⅛	100	do............	105⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol.....b10	123⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver b3	44	400	Cleve. & Pitts.....c	87¼
100	Union Nav. Co.....	105⅜	200	do............	87
300	do...........b3	105⅜	400	do............	87⅛
200	do...........s3	105⅜	600	do............	87¼
200	do............	105⅜	1200	Cleve. & Tol.......	124
100	West. U. Tel.......	44⅜	200	Ch., R. I.& P.......	103⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.........	109⅜	100	do...........s3	103
200	do..........b10	109⅜	100	do............	103⅛
100	do...........s3	109⅜	400	do............	103⅛
800	Erie R............	66⅜	800	do............	103⅜
200	do..........b10	66⅜	200	do...........s3	103⅜
100	do..........b10	66⅜	200	do...........b3	103⅜
500	do...........s3	66⅛	800	Chic. & N. W.......	44
400	do...........b3	66⅜	200	do............c	44
1800	do............	66⅜	200	do...........s3	43⅞
800	Reading R.........	105⅛	300	do...........b3	44
200	do...........b3	105⅜	200	do..........b10	44
500	do............	105⅜	800	Chi.& N. W. P......	80⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W....	41⅛	800	do............	80½
100	do............	41⅜	200	do...........s3	80⅜
1100	M. S. & N. I.......	82	500	do...........b3	80⅛
800	do............	82⅛	400	do...........s3	80⅜
600	do............c	82⅛	100	P., F. W. & C......	106⅛
300	do..........b10	82⅜	100	do...........b3	106⅜
300	do...........b3	82	200	Mil. & St. P.......	49⅜
400	do...........s3	82	100	Hud. Riv. R........	120

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. Min. Pr.......	30¼	200	Cleve. & Tol.......	124⅜
600	Union Nav. Co.....	105½	300	Chi. & N. W........	44⅛
200	West. U. Tel......	44⅜	500	do............	44⅛
200	do...........s3	44⅜	800	do............	44¼
100	N. Y. Cen........b3	109⅛	200	do..........b10	44⅜
100	do............	109⅛	300	do...........b3	44¼
100	do............	109½	200	do............	44⅛
200	Erie Railroad...b10	67¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R...s10	103⅜
1500	do...........s3	67	400	do............	103⅛
1200	do............	67⅛	600	C. & N. W. Pr......	80⅜
600	do...........s3	67⅛	300	do...........s3	80⅜
400	do...........b3	67¼	400	do............	80⅛
200	do...........s3	67⅛	200	do..........b15	80⅜
400	Reading R.........	105⅝	300	do...........b3	80⅛
100	M. So. & N. I......	82⅜	100	P.,Ft.W. & C.......	106⅜
600	do............	82¼	400	do..........s60	106⅜
100	do..........b15	82⅛	400	do..........b60	107
200	do...........s3	82¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	68⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts...b10	87⅛			

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Gold Room was comparatively steady to-day. The sales were 131⅝@131⅞@132 ℘ cent. There was less disposition on the part of sellers to follow the market down, although the great majority of operators in the Room continue on the short side of the account. The Foreign Exchanges were rather inactive and not quite so firm as at the close of business yesterday. London, 60 days, 109@109¼ ℘ cent.

The market for Money was also less active than yesterday. The rate is firm at 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, but there was no important shifting of old loans and no pressing new demands to-day. The borrowers were generally made up before 2 o'clock.

The Public Funds continue to weaken on the recent decline in Gold, and the absence of later Cable telegrams from the other side contributed to the dullness to-day. The market is ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday.

The Railway market, on the Stock Exchange, after opening weak early in the forenoon, gained some firmness as the dealings at the various Boards progressed, and by the close of the Second regular Board, at 3:30 P. M., the speculation was quite up to the figures of Wednesday afternoon. The actual transactions of the day were rather above the average of late, and the closing demand for Stocks quite strong. The Miscellaneous shares were also better in the afternoon—Cumberland Coal up to 71 ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. There was an upward turn in the Gold Room to 132⅛@132¼ ℘ cent. The Exchange on London was scarcely over 109 ℘ cent. for the standard signatures. The Money market closed quiet at 7 ℘ cent. The Public funds were a shade firmer. The Railway speculation animated and prices firm.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s......	99¼	99⅛	Northwest.......	44⅛	44¼
U. S. 5-20s.......	105½	105¼	N. West Pref....	80⅜	80⅜
U. S. 7.30s.......	104¼	104	Rock Island.....	102⅜	103⅝
N. Y. Central.....	108½	109⅛	Fort Wayne......	105	106⅛
Erie..............	66¼	67⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	67	71
Hudson............	119	119½	Quicksilver......	44⅛	44
Reading...........	104⅛	105⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	44⅜	44⅛
Mich. Southern..	81½	82¼	Mariposa Pref...	30⅛	30½
Illinois Central..	116⅝	117¼	Ohio Certificates	28½	28⅜
Pittsburgh.......	86¼	87¼	American Gold	131⅞	132⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	69⅝	69⅝	Bills on London.	109¼	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Union..............	116	Bank of the Republic.	115
America............	139	Bank of N. America..	112
Tradesmen's........	143	Hanover............	107
National...........	109½	Irving.............	103
Merchants' Exch'ge..	114	Shoe and Leather...	115
Commerce...........	115	Corn Exchange......	120
American Exchange..	114½	Central National...	111½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1887......	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 1st mort.. 1876......	102	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	103	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort..	101¼
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.	102¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867..	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	100¼	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M..	87
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82.	109	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M...	91	Cleve. & P. 4th mort. ..	75
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	96	Chic. & Alton. S. F....	98⅛
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	95⅜	Chi. & A.. 1st mort..	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875....	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	85
Chi. & N.W. In't B....	89	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	87⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st M....	100
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv..	84½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	94
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.....	92⅛		

We have reason to suppose that the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road will be revolutionized at the annual meeting of the Company for the election of Directors, at Cleveland, on Wednesday next, Jan. 2. The Shareholders who have not yet given their proxies had best withhold them from the members or partisans of the present administration who have divided no income to the proprietary for nearly two years. About the profitable *net* earnings of the Road there would seem to be no doubt. They amount to 26½ ℘ cent. of the combined net earnings of this Road and of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The General Superintendent of the latter is the President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The interests which this gentleman is thus made to represent stand in the relation of 73½ to 26½ ℘ cent. Upon the larger interest 10 ℘ cent. a year cash dividends are regularly paid by quarterly installments of 2½ ℘ cent. each. On the Pittsburgh interest no dividends whatever are paid, though quite as honestly earned at the rate of 8@10 ℘ cent., as 10 ℘ cent. is earned and paid on the Fort Wayne. The reason is supposed to be that *the General Superintendent of the Fort Wayne Road is too smart for the President of the Pittsburgh Road*, and really designs, by withholding dividends from, and worrying the Stockholders of the latter to secure a cheap lease for a long term of years for the Fort Wayne, or a more favorable consolidation than 26½ to 73½ ℘ cent. of the two lines. True, the two officials *are one and the same individual*, but by reason of the strategy of the Fort Wayne managers, with whom he is in close league, this seemingly divided duty is made to turn altogether on one side. After the 2d prox., however, all this will be (as assuredly it ought to be) changed, and some sensible account required as to why and wherefore the dividends on the Pittsburgh Road have been so long withheld. The opposition to the present administration, we doubt not, will be ably represented at Cleveland on Wednesday.

The trade of the Empire of France for the first ten months of the year 1866 amounts, in our currency (calculated at 5¼ francs to the dollar) as follows:

Jan 1 to Oct. 31—Imports of Merchandise.	$473,524,000
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1—Exports other than Specie..........	537,333,000
Balance favor France............	$63,809,000
In the same period the income of the precious metals amounted to............	$173,143,000
Outgo of same............	98,190,000
Accumulated in France............	$74,953,000

Over two-thirds of this sum went to swell the stock of Bullion in the Bank of France. The Import trade of the Empire in five years, from 1861, has increased 25 ℘ cent., and the Export trade 80 ℘ cent.; both exclusive of the precious metals.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *four* ℘ cent.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in December:

1866............	$161,359
1865............	136,609
Increase............	$24,750

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $989,422 90, of which $280,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $30,000; Payments, $1,955,934 89; Balance, $110,291,198 69.

Of the Lumber Trade of Detroit, the Detroit *Advertiser* says:

"The lumber trade of this city has grown during the past few years to an extent scarcely anticipated, and it now forms one of the greatest as well as most important of our commercial interests. The location of Detroit as regards the great lumber growing regions of Saginaw, Thunder Bay, Black River country and Flint, to all which places it is easy of access, either by water or rail, renders it in every way a profitable market for this commodity. The past has been a very prolific year in the manufacture of pine lumber throughout the timber growing regions of the whole State, and it is estimated that more than 1,000,000,000 feet has been produced from Michigan forests. Of this amount 77,000,000 feet has either been brought to this market or manufactured here. Much of it has been sold for immediate consumption to our own citizens, or into the southern portion of our State. A great amount has, however, found its ultimate market in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Bridge timber is especially sought for in this market by Southern bridge builders, and there has also been a considerable demand for this variety of building material from Chicago, which is the great market for the lumber regions of the western part of our State. A large quantity of the clear lumber manufactured and received in this city has gone to the East, that quality being most generally sought for here by Eastern dealers. The manufactured lumber received here comes almost entirely from Saginaw, Alpena or Flint, while the logs which supply the various mills of this city are rafted here from the Black River country in St. Clair County. There are eight saw mills in this city, which manufactured last year in the aggregate about 44,000,000 feet of lumber and 13,000,000 of lath. In addition to this, about 33,000,000 feet of manufactured stuff have been received by the various dealers of this city, making in the aggregate 77,000,000 feet handled by all our dealers during the year. Notwithstanding this great amount of receipts, but two or three of the lumber yards hold more on hand than they had at the commencement of the year, the sales having nearly counterbalanced the whole amount made and received here. Several of our manufacturers have found it impossible to supply the demand upon them, and have been obliged to purchase large quantities from abroad. Below will be found a *résumé* of the business done by the various manufacturers and dealers in this city, giving in brief the results of the year's business. The first column of figures shows the aggregate amount of lumber, both manufactured and received here, the second of lath, and the third of shingles:

RECAPITULATION.

	Lumber.	Lath.	Shingles.
Brooks & Adams........	18,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
John E. Knight, Ag't..	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
F. & S. Moore.........	6,377,000	1,600,000	200,000
H. E. Benson...........	7,475,000	2,400,000	——
S. Pitts...............	6,000,000	1,600,000	——
H. Moffatt.............	5,000,000	not ascertained.	
H. A. & S. G. Wight.....	6,250,000	1,800,000	——
Mason, Doty & Luce.....	4,944,000	1,007,000	2,500,000
H. H. Crapo............	5,000,000	375,000	200,000
D. A. Ross & Co........	5,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Trowbridge Bros........	4,028,000	——	——
G. B. Green & Co.......	4,000,000	1,500,000	900,000
Day's Shingle Works....	——	——	4,000,000
Grand Totals.......	77,074,000	18,982,000	14,800,000

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican*, of Dec. 21, in summing up the results of the season's business in Wheat, says:

"It would be difficult, with the imperfect data at hand, to form a correct estimate of the entire yield of the State this year. We think, however, from the information we have been able to gather on the subject, that the aggregate yield of Minnesota for 1866 may be approximately stated at 8,000,000 of bushels. Last year it was estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. Then there were 400,000 acres under cultivation, producing an average of 24 bushels to the acre. Estimating the increase of tillage at 25 ℘ cent., and the average yield this year at 15 bushels ℘ acre, we would have an aggregate yield of 7,500,000 bushels—or, making allowance for under-estimate, 8,000,000 bushels. This view of the matter is corroborated by the statistics already received from several important shipping points on the river above us, nearly all of which show a decline in receipts this year as compared with last. Assuming our estimate to be correct, the following table will show approximately the growth of wheat culture in this State for a series of years:

	Acres in Wheat.	Bushels Harvested.	Proportion of Tilled Land in Wheat.
1859............	124,792	2,374,415	34.45
1860............	241,315	5,101,432	63.38
1865............	400,000	10,000,000	62.00
1866............	500,000	8,000,000	67.00

The falling off in the yield of the present year has by no means discouraged the producers, who are fully aware that the season has been in all respects an exceptional one, and that a better system of tillage, which they have already adopted, will remedy the evil.

The first exports of wheat from Winona were made in the year 1859, when we shipped 130,000 bushels. Since that period the trade has steadily grown, year by year, until it has now assumed mammoth proportions, fully entitling Winona to take rank among the leading grain-exporting cities of the world. With the assistance of two of the most careful and accurate business men of the city, we have just completed the compilation of the statistics of this trade for the present year, with the following result:

	Bushels.
Received by W. and St. P. Railroad and shipped from Elevator............	1,946,717
Received otherwise than by rail, and shipped from Warehouses............	941,320
Barrels of Flour shipped, 73,689, which, reduced to wheat, gives in bushels............	368,445
Grand total of Wheat and Flour exported.	3,256,482

These figures, notwithstanding the unusual lightness of the crop to which we have alluded, show a marked increase in the grain business of this city over last year. The exports for 1865 were but 2,543,146—thus giving an increase of 713,336 bushels for the year. This is attributable, doubtless, to the extension of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, which has rendered tributary to this point the trade of a large additional tract of fertile and thickly populated country.

The following table gives a comparative exhibit of the exports of Wheat from Winona for a series of years, commencing with 1859:

Year.	Exports—Bushels.	Year.	Exports—Bushels.
1859............	130,000	1863............	1,251,830
1860............	405,000	1864............	1,854,795
1861............	993,133	1865............	2,543,146
1862............	1,203,161	1866............	3,256,482

A year ago we claimed for Winona the position of one of the four largest primary grain markets in America—her only superiors being Milwaukee, Chicago and Toledo. The exports of the present year as compared with those of 1865, from the four points named show, what we then predicted, that Winona is rapidly gaining on Toledo, and indicate that she will ultimately, when our facilities for shipping by way of Lower the Mississippi are improved to their utmost, take rank with even Chicago and Milwaukee. The following table exhibits the shipments from the points named therein for the years 1865–66:

	1865.	1866.
Chicago............	11,890,453	11,498,495
Milwaukee............	——	11,575,820
Toledo............	4,372,230	4,053,511
Winona............	2,543,146	3,256,482

The Albany *Argus* says:

The annexed statement of the receipts of produce at tidewater is the last one we shall probably publish this season.

We give it a more prominent place than usual for two reasons:

1. That those of our cotemporaries here and at New-York, who have been talking so much of late of large receipts during the year at lake ports—much of which, as we have previously stated, is duplicated, and far much more has been sent southward from those ports and elsewhere for consumption—may see that the close of the year leaves us with 1,112,640 barrels of flour less than we had at the close of 1865.

2. In regard to the tidewater receipts of barley, on the 17th of November, we spoke as follows:

"The increase of receipts of new crop over that of last year is about 43 per cent. Should this percentage increase to the close, the aggregate receipts of the new crop will be about 6,400,000 bushels. * * A season extended, as last year, into December, might give us 7,000,000 bushels."

The season has extended into December, and we have 6,801,600 bushels to Dec. 8. The receipts since Dec. 8 will, we think, carry the quantity over 7,000,000 bushels.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in December, in the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865.......	70,500	583,900	803,600	268,200
1866.......	50,900	1,031,000	697,000	796,800
	Dec..... 19,600	Dec. 437,100	Dec. 106,600	Inc. 528,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at Tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th December, inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865.......	934,300	9,998,400	18,116,700	4,269,100
1866.......	450,800	6,852,700	24,193,100	6,801,600
	Dec......483,500	Dec. 3,145,700	Dec. 6,076,400	Inc.. 2,532,500

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at Tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 1,112,640 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of December in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls.........	1,184,300	934,300	450,000
Wheat, bushels.....	15,465,600	9,998,400	6,852,700
Corn, bushels......	10,352,400	18,146,700	24,193,000
Barley, bushels....	3,045,900	4,249,100	6,801,600
Oats, bushels......	12,177,500	10,489,900	10,240,300
Rye, bushels........	620,300	1,289,900	1,521,800
Malt...............	——	505,100	427,000
Beef, bbls..........	70,700	9,864	2,200
Pork, bbls..........	58,400	15,109	43
Bacon, lbs..........	579,600	1,273,100	10,000
Butter, lbs.........	1,327,800	1,239,900	1,255,000
Lard, lbs...........	2,614,800	1,999,600	1,241,400
Cheese, lbs.........	4,398,900	16,671,000	9,807,000
Wool...............	1,302,100	635,500	519,800

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 5,069 bbls. Flour, 261 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 4,900 bushels Oats, 725 pkgs. Pork, 197 pkgs. Cut Meats, 214 pkgs. Lard, 110 pkgs. Beef, and 760 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quite dull at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Pot, ℘ 100 lbs.....	$11 50@— —	$9 00@$9 25	$8 25@$8 50
Pearl..............	12 75@— —	10 50@10 75	12 00@12 25

COAL—Has been inactive at drooping prices.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Liv'p'l Orrel, ℘ ton 2,240 lbs.	— —@$16 00	$14 50@$15 00
Liverpool House Cannel....	$22 00@ 22 50	18 00@ 20 00
Anthracite, ℘ 2,000 lbs......	11 00@ 12 50	6 00@ 8 00

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand and heavy to-day, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	——Currency.——		——Gold.——	
Java ℘ lb.	40c.@41c.	— @50c.	28c. @29c.	24½c.@25½c.
Rio ℘ lb..	33c.@34½c.	41½c.@45½c.	17½c.@20c.	15c. @18c.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Middlings 33c.@35½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,300 bales, against receipts of 8,894 bales.

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Middlings, ℘ lb.	67@67½	81@82	117@120	51@53	33@35

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week............	17,595
Receipts last week............	17,633
Receipts preceding week............	18,726
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866............	75,062
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866............	238,581
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866............	649,912
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866............	511,630
Export since Dec. 1............	25,007
Exports since Sept. 1............	100,328
Exports since Jan. 1. 1866............	373,652
Exports year ending Sept. 1. 1866............	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here............	163,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1. 1866............	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates............	612,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866..	230,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates............	485,000

DRY GOODS—The current movements in all branches are extremely limited, and there is less buoyancy in prices of domestics, with much heaviness in foreign fabrics.

Prices of Domestics in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Shirtings, Brown, ℘ yard.....	25c. @33½c.	16½c.@22c.
Shirtings, Bleached, ℘ yard..	25c. @48c.	15c. @42c.
Sheetings, Brown, ℘ yard.....	25c. @33½c.	16½c.@22c.
Cotton Jeans, ℘ yard.........	32½c.@40c.	15c. @23c.
Flannels, ℘ yard............	37½c.@55c.	32½c.@35c.
Canton Flannels, ℘ yard......	32½c.@50c.	22½c.@45c.

EGGS—Have been in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 38c.@39c.; State and Pennsylvania, 37c.@38c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by Express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c., ℘ dozen.

Prices of Eggs in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
State and Jersey, ℘ dozen......	38c.@40c.	37c.@39c.
Western, ℘ dozen............	34c.@38c.	35c.@37c.
Canada, ℘ dozen............	36c.@38c.	36c.@37c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely, but subsequently attracted more attention, partly from speculative buyers, and prices of the low grades closes 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. higher. Sales since our last have been 9,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$10 20; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 40@$11 10; fair to choice do. do. at $11 15@$12 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 15 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western............	$8 50 @10 20
Extra State............	10 40 @12 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35 @14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.	11 00 @12 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	12 20 @15 00
Extra Genesee............	12 15 @14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri...	13 50 @16 50

Southern Flour is improving. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 20@$13 40 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in more demand, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy at $4 90@$5 10 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 520 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3 15@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are dull and heavy. Domestic apples are in better request and higher. Cranberries are in good demand. We quote: Apples, selected, $5 50@$6; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5@$5 25; Cranberries, Eastern, $13@$15; Cranberries, Jersey, $12@$14 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull and unchanged in price. Unpeeled Peaches are dull and lower. We quote: Apples, State and Western, 10c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 25c.@26c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 36c.@38c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—An improved demand prevailed to-day for desirable lots of Wheat, chiefly for milling purposes, at rather firmer prices; sales, since our last, 26,800 bushels, including inferior mixed to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 34, and Amber State at $3 05, with retail lots of extra choice do., at $3 12@$3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been in less request, at a reduction of about 2c. a bushel, the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last 37,000 bushels, at $1 12@$1 15 for mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 12@$1 13 in store, and $1 05@$1 12½ for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been very quiet and nominal to-day. Barley has been held firmly, but has been inactive; 8,600 bushels Canada West were reported sold at 92c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are heavy and drooping. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 61c.@65c.; and State, at 67c.@69c. ℘ bushel; sales, 31,000 bushels. Beans are in good demand, at higher rates; the supply continues light. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 90@$3 10; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 75@$3. Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel. The aggregate quantity of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 20th of December inclusive, during the years 1865 and 1866 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865.......	934,300	9,998,400	18,116,700	4,269,100
1866.......	450,800	6,852,700	24,193,100	6,801,600
Dec..	483,500	Dc.3,145,700	Dc.6,076,400	In.2,532,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year. shows a deficiency of 1,112,640 bbls. Flour.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Superfine State flour, ℘ bbl	$7 40@ $7 90	$8 50@$10 20
Extra State Flour, ℘ bbl....	8 45@ 8 90	10 40@ 12 10
Superfine West. Flour, ℘ bbl	7 40@ 7 90	8 50@ 10 20
Extra Western Flour, ℘ bbl.	8 50@ 15 75	9 35@ 16 50
Extra Canada Flour, ℘ bbl..	8 45@ 11 50	12 75@ 15 00
Southern Flour, ℘ bbl.......	9 10@ 15 50	11 20@ 16 50
Rye Flour, ℘ bbl............	5 25@ 6 25	6 25@ 7 75
Corn Meal, ℘ bbl............	4 20@ 4 75	4 90@ 5 25
White Wheat, ℘ bushel.......	2 40@ 2 75	2 85@ 3 25
Red and Am. Wheat, ℘ bush	1 72@ 2 45	2 00@ 3 15
Corn, ℘ bushel............	1 00@ 1 03	1 05@ 1 15
Rye, ℘ bushel............	1 00@ 1 15	1 15@ 1 35
Barley, ℘ bushel............	1 00@ 1 25	75@ 1 20
State Oats, ℘ bushel........	62@ 63	61@ 69

Stocks of Grain in New-York at the Close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat, bushels......	5,540,444	1,807,356	2,940,108	1,715,302
Corn, bushels.......	1,731,320	464,414	4,101,704	3,000,042
Rye, bushels........	37,409	212,298	518,448	492,388
Barley, bushels.....	584,709	304,164	1,000,897	1,680,375
Oats, bushels.......	3,341,836	3,018,311	2,946,842	2,430,434

HAY—North River bale is quiet to-day at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
North River Bale, ℘ 100 lbs....	75c.@95c.	95c.@$1 35

HIDES—Have been inactive at former prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1865. Gold.	1866. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ℘ lb..........	17c. @19c.	19c.@22c.
Rio Grande, ℘ lb............	16½c.@16¾c.	17c.@17½c.

HOPS—Continue quiet at unchanged prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York at the close of

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
New, ℘ lb.....	22c.@30c.	30c.@52½c.	25c.@55c.	35c.@65c.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request at steady prices.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Oak, light and med., ℘ lb..........	34c.@44c.	34c.@44c.
Hemlock, light and med., ℘ lb.....	32c.@39c.	29c.@33c.

METALS—Have been in limited demand and heavy in price.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ℘ lb.	— 41½@ — 43	— 26 @ — 27
Iron, Eng. Bar, ℘ ton..	$100 00 @125 00	96 00 @105 00
Iron, Scotch Pig, ℘ ton..	50 00 @ 52 50	48 00 @ 50 00
Iron, Sh't. Eng., ℘ lb...	— 7½@ — 10½	— 6½@ — 8
Lead, Pig, ℘ 100 lbs.....	9 75 @ 10 00	*6 62½@ 7 12½
Spelter, Plates, ℘ lb.....	— 10½@ — 10¾	[illegible]
Tin, Banca, ℘ lb........	—*28½@ — 29	—*23 @ — 23½
Tin, Straits, ℘ lb......	—*27½@ — 27¾	—*21½@ — 22½
Tin, Plates, ℘ box.......	12 50 @ 15 50	9 75 @ 13 00
Zinc, Sheets, ℘ lb.......	— 14½@ — 15¼	— 12 @ — 12½

*Gold price.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and less buoyant in price. We quote: Porto Rico at 52c.@65c.; English Island at 52½c.@56½c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@88c., ℘ gallon.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
New-Orleans, ℘ gal..	$1 15@$1 50	$1 10@$1 25	75c.@88c.
Cuba Mus. do., ℘ gal.	65@ 85	40@ 55	40c.@55c.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 69c.@71c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75@$6; Resin at $4 50@$11, ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 12½@$2 62½ ℘ lb.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Crude Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs..	$8 00 @ 8 50	5 75 @6 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℘ gal....	1 00 @ 1 05	— 69 @ 71
Tar, ℘ bbl............	3 00 @ 4 50	2 12½@2 62½
Resin, ℘ 280 lbs............	4 37½@20 00	4 50 @11 00

OILS—Have been in slack request and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

Prices of Oils in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Crude Whale, ℘ gallon..	$1 58@$1 60	$1 20@$1 25
Bleached Whale, ℘ gallon.	1 65@ 1 70	1 30@ 1 35
Crude Sperm, ℘ gallon...	2 45@ 2 50	2 55@ 2 60
Unbleached Sperm, ℘ gal.	2 60@ 2 65	2 90@ 3 00
Lard Oil, ℘ gallon.......	1 95@ 2 10	1 00@ 1 30
Red Oil, ℘ gallon........	1 00@ 1 10	0 70@ 1 00
Linseed Oil, ℘ gallon....	1 43@ 1 44	1 30@ 1 33
Olive Oil, ℘ gallon......	1 80@ 1 90	1 65@ 1 70

PETROLEUM—Is in very limited request, at 18½c.@19½c. for Crude; 26c.@31c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Crude, ℘ gallon.........	41c.@41½c.	18½c.@19½c.
Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.	63c.@64c.	26c.@31c.
Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.	82c.@84c.	40c.@45c.

POTATOES, &c.—There has been only a moderate business reported in this line since our last, at about previous prices. We quote: Peach Blows Potatoes, $2@$2 50; Mercers, $2 75@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2 25; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, ℘ bbl., $4@$5. Onions Red, $1 50@$1 75; Onions, White, $2 75@$3. Turnips, Russia, per bbl., $1. Cabbages, new, ℘ 100, $5@$6. Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 50. Citron, ℘ bbl., 75c. Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $9@$10.

Prices of Vegetables in New York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Potatoes, ℘ bbl............	$2 00@3 25	$1 75@3 00
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ bbl.....	4 75@5 50	4 00@5 00
Onions, ℘ bbl............	1 25@3 00	1 50@3 00
Cabbage, ℘ hundred........	3 00@8 00	5 00@6 00
Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl....	1 00@1 25	—@1 00

POULTRY, &c.—The receipts of Poultry have been very large during the entire week, and although the demand for Christmas was very good, the market is not cleared. The bulk of the stock is poor, and will scarcely bring our quotations, while choice would probably exceed them. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 17c.@18c.; Chickens, 12c.@14c.; Geese, 12c.@14c.; Ducks, ℘ lb, 17c.@20c. *Game*—Partridges, ℘ pair, $1@$1 12; Quail, ℘ doz., $3@$3 75; Venison, carcass, ℘ lb, 15c.@16c.; Venison, saddle, ℘ lb, 18c.@20c.; Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair, $1@$1 12.

Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Turkeys, dressed, ℘ lb..	24@ 25	17@ 18
Chickens, dressed, ℘ lb.	15@ 20	12@ 14
Geese, dressed, ℘ lb....	14@ 18	12@ 14
Ducks, dressed, ℘ lb....	20@ 25	17@ 20
Partridges, ℘ pair.......	88@$1 00	$1 00@$1 12
Quails, ℘ dozen........	$3 00@ 4 00	3 00@ 3 75
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair.....	40@ 4 00	40@ 3 50
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair.	50@ 87	1 00@ 1 12

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 62@$19 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 12½ regular; $19 87@$20 50 for new City and Western Mess; $17@$17 50 for Old and New Prime. ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller's and buyer's options, January and February, at $20@$20 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand; sales 125 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard is very dull at about former prices. Sales since our last 445 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12¼c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher. Also 750 tcs., January and February delivery, at 12½c. ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet and heavy. We quote at $12@$17 50 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull to-day; 75 tcs. Prime Mess sold on private terms. Beef Hams continue in fair request at $30@$35 ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Dressed Hogs are in better demand at 7¾c.@8¼c., chiefly at 7¾c.@8c., for heavy and light Western, and 8c.@8½c. for City, ℘ lb. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been quiet at 8c.@18c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

"The receipts of State and Western Butter continue very moderate, being about equal to local requirements. The demand for fine State has been fair during the week, and prices are firmly maintained. The volume of trade is greatly diminished, as is usual at the close of the year's trade, but a sound and healthy produce trade may be safely anticipated at the opening of the new year, provided the forcible attempts to give gold or currency a position it cannot and does not legitimately occupy shall cease. If gold or currency shall be allowed, like other merchantable commodities, to find its own marketable valuation, uninfluenced by official power, or by combinations of gamblers backed by the influence of official power, then and not till then can the heavy crops of produce be safely moved, and trade flow smoothly and safely in its accustomed channels. At the present time the market values of nearly all leading articles of produce are confused and chaotic, and the movements of crops checked or the movers rendered bankrupt by the daily efforts that are now made to place the rate of gold in a position that it cannot legitimately occupy one hour after the efforts cease. Our quotations are unaltered:

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb............	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb..	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb............	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb............	26	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb............	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb............	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb............	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ lb............	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb............	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb............	34	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb............	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb............	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb..	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.....	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb....	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb......	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common............	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths.........	30	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths......	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good............	25	@26

The great export trade in Cheese has been completely checked by the continued operations for a fall in gold. Shippers cannot continue the trade under the fall in gold and exchange, while holders of Cheese are quietly waiting the turn in the tide, and refuse to make the ruinous concessions that the fall in gold would require. The demand for local trade continues fair, and prices are firmly maintained. We note the export of Cheese from this port to Liverpool and London as follows: From May 1 to Dec. 22, 1865, 28,072,100 pounds; from May 1 to Dec. 22, 1866, 31,161,950 pounds, the increase export this season over last being 7,089,850 pounds, which has been more than counterbalanced by the greatly increased popularity and demand in England for American Cheese. Stock is firmly held at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb............	17½@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb............	16½@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb............	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb............	16 @17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb............	15 @16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb............	15 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb......	8 @14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb............	13 @14

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Mess Pork, ℘ bbl......	$20 37½@$32 00	$18 62@$20 50
Prime Pork, ℘ bbl....	24 00 @ 24 25	17 00@ 17 50
Cut Meats, ℘ lb......	— 11 @ — 16	— 9@ — 12
Plain Mess Beef, ℘ bbl.	11 00 @ 14 00	12 00@ 17 50
Lard, ℘ lb............	— 16 @ — 19¾	— 11@ — 12½
State Butter, ℘ lb......	— 27 @ — 50	— 30@ — 50
Cheese, ℘ lb............	— 13 @ — 18½	— 8@ — 17

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Dec. 24, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market continues in pretty much the same unsettled state as during the previous weeks this season. The figures demanded for Hog products are still above the views of most Eastern buyers, and the business is chiefly on Western speculative and packers' account. Many products are entirely neglected by buyers, and have to be held or shipped by the packers. Mess Pork and Lard receive the principal attention of operators. The former has sold as high as $18 50, but the transactions have been moderate. On Friday last there were offers to sell at $17 50 until advices came from Chicago stating that market to be firm at $18 50. At the close holders are asking $18 25, but buyers are holding off. The receipts of Hogs have increased, but packers have taken hold freely at full figures, being encouraged by the higher prices prevailing in Cincinnati. We quote Clear Pork at $19 25, Thin Mess at $17 25, Prime Mess at $16, and Extra Prime at $13@$13 50. Pickled Hams are offered at 9½c., but no buyers appear. Dry Salted Shoulders are nominal at 6¾c.@7c. Prime Lard has sold for present and January delivery at 11½c., and cannot be quoted under this figure. No. 1 Lard may be quoted at 10¾c. English Meats are nominal. Packers have very few on hand, but would be disposed to contract for January and February delivery at 8¼c.@8½c. for Cumberland Middles; 9c.@9½c. for Long Middles; 10c.@10½c. for Short Middles; and 9c.@9½c. for Long Cut Hams. The receipts of Hogs for the past six days sum up 2,425 live, and 9,463 dressed. Live are selling at $5 75@$6 25 ℘ 100 lbs. gross, and dressed at $6 50@$7 ℘ 100 lbs. net. The total packing of Hogs to date is in the neighborhood of 42,000. Freights are unchanged. The rate on fourth class ℘ 100 lbs. to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore is 90c., and to Boston 95c. Cars are abundant, and we can ship readily *via* Chicago, or *via* Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Line."

RICE—Has been in very limited demand and heavy in price.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs	$12 50@$13 50	$8 75@$9 50
East India............	9 25@ 10 25	9 25@ 9 50

SALT—Is in fair demand, including Liverpool ground at $1 90, and do. fine (in gold) at $2 75@$3 ℘ sack; Turks Island, &c., at 55c. ℘ bushel.

Price in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Liverpool ground, ℘ sack....	$1 90@2 00	$1 90@—
Turks Island, ℘ bushel......	43c.@45c.	55c.@—

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand at about previous prices; sales since our last of 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9⅞c.@11c., and 625 boxes Havana at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 12¾c. @15c. ℘ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the close of

	1865.	1866.
Cuba, ℘ lb............	10½c.@13½c.	8c. @11½c.
New-Orleans, ℘ lb....	—@—	9½c.@13c.
Porto Rico, ℘ lb......	11c. @14c.	9½c.@12½c.
Refined Sugars, ℘ lb..	14c. @18½c.	12½c.@15c.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Clover at 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; rough Flax at $2 60@$2 90, and Timothy at $2 90@$3 40 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Deer—Honduras, 55c.@57½c; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47½c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℘ lb., and Goat—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SOAP—Continues in limited request, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11½c., also 27,000 lbs. Grease at 7c.@9c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, including ordinary to finest Hyson Teas from $80c.@$1 65; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; ordinary to finest Oolong 85c.@$1 75, and ordinary to finest Souchong, 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Hyson, ℘ lb.....	$1 30 @$1 90	$1 10 @$1 60	80c.@$1 65
Oolong, ℘ lb....	1 05 @ 1 75	90c.@ 1 70	$1 00@$1 20
Souchong, ℘ lb.	95c.@ 1 70	60c.@ 1 50	70c.@ 1 05

TOBACCO—Has been less sought after at former quotations.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Kentucky, ℘ lb...	12½c.@ 40c.	6c.@ 30c.	4c.@ 22c.
Cuba, &c., ℘ lb...	55c. @$1 50	70c.@$1 25	70c.@$1 50

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Domestic, ℘ gal..	$2 21@$2 23	$2 27@$2 28	$2 20@$2 35

WOOL—Has been in less request, since our last, but without material change in price.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the close of

	1864.	1865.	1866.
American Fleece, ℘ lb..	90c.@$1 12½	50c.@80c.	40c.@65c.
American Pulled, ℘ lb..	70c.@$1 02	45c.@75c.	30c.@55c.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,300 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. by sailing vessel, and ¼d.@9-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 20s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer; 50 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 100 bags Clover Seed at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 900 bales Cotton on private terms, and 14,100 bushels Corn and Peas, at 2½d. ℘ bushel.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool, at the close of

	1865. s. d. s. d.	1866. s. d. s. d.
Cotton, ℘ lb............	— — — ¼	— 7-32— ¼
Flour, ℘ bbl............	2 — @2 3	1 9 @2 —
Grain, ℘ bushel.........	— 4½@ 4¾	3½@— 4
Heavy Goods, ℘ ton....	15 — @20	10 — @12 6

FIRST MORTGAGE

BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL

Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, *adopted and aided by the* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT

95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.

For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities. No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,

KID AND WINTER GLOVES,

(Great variety,)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WOOL AND MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,

SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

ROBB DE CHAMBRES,

CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST. C. TAYLOR.

THE YACHT SKIRT,

ALSO THE JEROME;

Both elegant.

THE

VESTA, HENRIETTA, and FLEETWING,

At GAYNOR'S,

No. 765 Broadway,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail, Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings.

No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS

AND

NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH SKIRTS,

AT GAYNOR'S,

No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO

OUR SHOW WINDOW,

and beg to inform our patrons although our goods

ARE ENTIRELY FIRST CLASS,

we will sell them at low prices.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR STOCK

OF BALMORAL SKIRTS

to half their former price, with the view of inducing gentlemen to make

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

TO THE LADIES.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 765 Broadway,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

CLOAKS AND FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome

CLOAKS

from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid

SETS OF FURS

which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.

JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 898 Broadway,

between 19th and 20th sts.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

FULL DRESS SKIRTS.

LONG FLOUNCED CRINOLINE for RECEPTIONS and PARTIES.

SMALL WALKING SKIRTS in hoops and other materials. Also.

The late FRENCH NOVELTY, specially sent to Mrs. Gaynor, ATTACHMENT A QUEUE, TRAIN ATTACHMENT.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

AT A SACRIFICE.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ELEGANT FRENCH STYLES.

Superior Goods, made up expressly for the holidays.

CORSETS AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS OF THE LATEST STYLE.

N.B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store.

CLEARING

AT POPULAR PRICES,

OUR WHOLE STOCK.

WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, PLAIN MERINOES, BLACK SILKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER-WEAR, &c.,

R. H. MACY,

14th-st. and 6th-av.

No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 DOZEN

FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS

FROM AUCTION,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

R. H. MACY,

14th-st. and 6th av.

No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

KID GLOVES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,

The most popular kid Glove in the City.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.

N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

R. H. MACY,

14th-st. and 6th-av.

No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WAX DOLLS!! WAX DOLLS!!

WORK BOXES! WRITING DESKS!

Our Yankee Notions Department contains thousands of elegant Fancy Productions, all calculated to make both young and aged happy. Cheap! Cheap!!

EDW'D RIDLEY.

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Cheap Linen Handkerchiefs, both plain and hem-stitch. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, linen centres, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Bargains! Hundreds of styles in Plain and Embroidered Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Scarfs in endless variety.

New styles in Cloth Gloves, cheap.

New styles in Cashmere Gloves, cheap.

Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, black, white and colored, $1 per pair.

Our very best are now $1 50 per pair.

Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ribbons! Ribbons!! Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! Now!!!!

Bonnet Velvets, new shades to-day.

Cheapest Black Bonnet Velvets in the City!

Laces, Guipure, Valenciennes, &c., &c., under price!!

New Feathers and Flowers to-day.

Our Dress Trimming Department is filled with novelties, and well worthy inspection.

Stock of Beaver, Felt, Velvet and Straw Hats clearing off at half-price.

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Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

Boys' overcoats at $5 and upward.

Boys' cloth suits at $6 and upward.

Astrakhan sacques at $5 and upward.

Children's poplin and cloth dresses at $5 and upward

Children's hats at $5 and upward.

Infants' merino cloaks at $13 and upward.

Infants' embroidered blankets at $10 and upward.

Infants' embroidered robes at $4 50 and upward.

Ladies' morning sacques at $5 and upward.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

are offering

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:

India Camel's Hair Shawls.

Real Thread Lace Shawls.

Point Applique Sets and Handkerchiefs.

Elegantly Embroidered Velvet Cloaks.

Sable, Mink and Ermine Capes, Muffs, Collars, &c.

New Silks, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FURS.

BARGAINS IN

FURS.

CHOICE SETS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, IN

RUSSIAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK,

ASTRAKHAN, &c., &c., &c.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, IN VARIETY.

ON EXHIBITION, A SPLENDID POLAR BEAR ROBE, TAKEN BY DR. KANE IN HIS ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, and No. 128 Fulton-st.

FURS AND MANTILLAS, HALF PRICE, at L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Bonnets, velvet cloaks and furs at half price. Children's furs and hats we sell very cheap. Holiday gifts; visiting bonnets.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

JAVA QUALITY,

Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.

Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,

Only Manufacturers,

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,

Utica, N. Y.,

and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 5x8 blower engine.

HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1866.

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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Opera, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Ristori in Mosenthal's drama, DEBORAH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and EVENING at 8. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES—SEVEN CAPITAL PIECES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾. MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS or JOCKO, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK, GREAT EXPECTATIONS, LORD LOVEL, TWO POMPEYS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Sunday-school for Deaf Mutes.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Dr. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his grand role of HAMLET.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NO CABLE NEWS.

The Newfoundland wires are still disabled, and we are again without direct news from Europe. The severe storm of last night will probably cause some delay in repairing the lines, and it may be a day or two before New-York and London are again in telegraphic communication.

GENERAL NEWS.

PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, while Revenue Collector of the Buffalo District, levied on contraband whisky to the value of about $600,000. The Secretary of the Treasury compromised the affair with the owners, STURGESS & Co., on their payment of $250,000, including a fine of $25,000, one half of the latter going to Mr. DORSHEIMER as the informer. Mr. DORSHEIMER claims that one half of the value of the confiscated article, amounting to $300,000, is due to him under the law, and the case is now before the Court of Claims at Washington.

THOMAS FALLON, who murdered his wife in Worcester, Mass., in September last, has retracted his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The plea was accepted by the Government, as a Jury would probably not find him guilty of the higher offence in view of the circumstances under which the act was committed, and he was sentenced to one day solitary confinement and imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

The "horse order" of Gen. SCOFIELD has been modified, but not revoked. A civilian and an officer are to be appointed in each district to hear and settle the claims of persons under the order, &c., the parties in possession to retain the property until an investigation is made.

The Colorado National Bank of Denver, Colorado, has been designated as a depository of public moneys by the United States Treasurer, it having deposited, as security for the safety of United States funds intrusted to it, bonds to the amount of $100,000.

The Interior Department has received a telegram announcing the death, at Council Bluffs, of Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work upon the Union Pacific Railroad. He was actively engaged in the late war.

A United States detective officer found last week in Warren County a tin box containing counterfeit United States notes to the amount of $25,000. Persons in Easton are suspected of being concerned in some way with the ownership of the money.

The *Leader*, the new Republican paper to be started in Washington in January, is to be edited by W. J. COWING, formerly of the Alexandria *Journal*, and WILSON MILLER, once editor of a paper in the Northwest.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, has arrived in Washington, to hold a consultation with other Southern men as to what action should be taken in view of impending legislation by Congress to territorialize the Southern States.

The bag containing the night mail from Burlington, Vt., for Boston, on Monday night, was thrown from the baggage-car near Essex Junction, and was found the next day under the depot at Winooski, cut open and rifled of its contents.

The office of C. P. BAYARD, No. 209 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was robbed yesterday of a tin box containing over $200,000, mostly in United States bonds and local stocks.

A canoe, in attempting to cross the river opposite Quebec, on Wednesday, was struck by a field of ice and upset, and three of a party of eleven were drowned.

The Navy Department is now busily engaged in the completion of the *Naval Register for* 1867. It is the intention to have the work finished and in type before the 1st of February next.

The United States Collector of Internal Revenue in Missouri has been driven out of Lafayette and Jackson Counties, and the collection suspended.

The Chicago Driving Park Association, which earned such an unenviable notoriety last Summer, has been formally dissolved.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution was offered by Mr. PULLMAN instructing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings to recover from Ex-Street Commissioner CORNELL several hundred thousand dollars of the public money, alleged in the charges made by the Citizens Association against CORNELL, to have been converted by him to his own use. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law. The resolution from the Board of Aldermen granting a portion of the Battery as a site for a United States barge office was referred to the Committee on Laws and Places. Adjourned to Monday next.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of ALFRED REITHER, *alias* Rider, who is accused of having personated a detective, and blackmailing Mr. THOMAS M. TAYLOR, a guest at the Everett House, to the extent of $1,100. The complainant was examined at length, and detailed the proceedings of the prisoner, when the hearing was further postponed to the 7th proximo.

During the past month the agents of the New-New-York City Mission have made 11,489 missionary visits; held 356 meetings; 904 persons were led to these meetings and churches; 303 children were introduced to the Sabbath-school; 88 temperance pledges were signed, and 57,108 tracts were distributed.

A formal complaint was yesterday filed in the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Citizens' Association, against CHARLES G. CORNELL, late Street Inspector, for the purpose of compelling him to refund moneys alleged to have been misappropriated by him. The sum so misapplied is charged in the complaint to be $239,013 31.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. The report of Dr. TAYLOR, in regard to the case of EDWARD F. BACON, in which the Coroner's Jury censured the officers of Bellevue Hospital, exonerates the officers in question from all blame in the matter.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a letter from the United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, was read. The letter states that several cargoes of cholera-infected rags are on their way from the Levant to this country. The Board will provide for their arrival.

The case of TILTON, DEVLIN and LEVAN, for alleged whisky frauds, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON in Brooklyn. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, when the examination was further postponed until Jan. 4.

The steamships *Fulton* and *Arago*, of the New-York and Havre line, have been withdrawn for the Winter, and it is doubtful if the line will resume its workings again at all.

The funeral obsequies of the late Portuguese Minister, J. C. FIGANIERE E MORAO, took place in Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, yesterday.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at the "Home," corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday.

Gold was ¼@⅜ per cent. higher yesterday at the close of business than the sales of Wednesday. Exchange on London weaker. The money market steady at 7 per cent. The public funds dull. The railway speculation upward at the close of the day.

As usual at the end of the year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of very interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of, in most instances, each of the last two years. At the close of last year, gold was quoted at 145¼@145⅜; yesterday at 131¾@132⅛. These specie quotations should be heeded, in examining the tables which we publish, and which embody only currency values, save in the few exceptional cases distinctly pointed out in our report.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour, Wheat, Pork and Dressed Hogs, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was depressed and lower. Cotton heavy and drooping. Lard dull. Groceries were in moderate demand. Freights were inactive.

Progress of the Progress Party—The Most Advanced Idea as Yet.

It is quite common to speak of WENDELL PHILLIPS as a very able man, but lacking in *practical* qualities. The article we publish this morning from his pen ought to correct this error. It proves him to be among the most "practical" men of his school, as he sets forth most distinctly the objects he expects to accomplish by impeaching the President.

Mr. PHILLIPS has a favorite plan of reconstruction. He thinks the Southern State Governments ought to be "wiped out," and territorial governments substituted for them, so that universal negro suffrage could be decreed by Congress, and all other reforms which he deems desirable at once secured. But, says Mr. PHILLIPS, the Supreme Court is opposed to this. It believes such action to be unconstitutional, and would so decide. The Supreme Court thus becomes an "obstacle in *our* parth" which must be removed. Death is relied upon as a serviceable ally in this emergency: two out of the nine Judges, Mr. PHILLIPS has reason to hope, may die within a reasonable time—say two years. But, then, if Mr. JOHNSON has the nomination of their successors, what chance have "we" of making anything by the change? None at all. The only way to escape this difficulty is by impeaching the President, and removing him from office, even "if there is but little hope of his conviction." The main thing is to get him out of the way, and *that* can be done by impeaching him, whether with good reason or without.

Then, too, unless he is impeached, how are the Southern States to be reconstructed? If Congress does territorialize them, he will have the appointment of their Governors, their Secretaries, their Judges, and other officers. This will never do. This would still enable him to "baulk the plans of the conquerors." He must be got out of the way. Assassination is odious and unsafe. Impeachment is neither. Therefore Mr. PHILLIPS insists on impeachment—even if there is "no hope of a conviction.

And, naturally enough, the strongest reason is kept for the last. Mr. PHILLIPS winds up by declaring that he regards the question of impeachment as being in fact the decision of the question "*whether the Republican Party shall succeed in the next Presidential election.*" He sees very little chance of it, unless they first "remove Mr. JOHNSON out of their path." Therefore he is in favor of his removal—by impeachment. Congress has the power, why should it hesitate about using it?

Who after this will hesitate in regarding Mr. PHILLIPS as a "practical" statesman? There is not a member of Congress, not a New-York Alderman, who can go more directly and "practically" to his mark, than he. The old Jesuits incurred a good deal of odium in some quarters, by holding that "the end justifies the means," and by acting upon that eminently "practical" maxim; but their performances were child's play by the side of Mr. PHILLIPS' programme.

Why does not Mr. PHILLIPS go a step further and strike at the root of the whole thing? Why not let Congress abolish the Constitution and make a new one at once? They have the power—why hesitate about exercising it? All these quibbles and timid dodges merely blink the main fact—Congress is "the conqueror," and in possession of power—why allow Presidents, courts or constitutions to "baulk its plans?" Suppose three-fourths of the "governing States" should depose the President—abolish the Supreme Court—change the Constitution and put Gen. BUTLER at the head of the army, who is to resist or thwart its action? We throw out this hint for Mr. PHILLIPS' consideration. It may be rather "too advanced" an idea even for him, but he will come to it sooner or later. It is much more effectual than his scheme, and quite as constitutional.

The Paris Exhibition.

We are informed that the project of transporting a lot of Indian savages to the Paris Exhibition is a private speculation altogether. So we supposed: but why, in that case, should the Government incur any part of the expense of carrying it out, or any of the odium of degrading a national exhibition of the products of labor into a mere show, half way between a circus and a menagerie? If private individuals think they can make money by exhibiting these Indians at Paris or elsewhere, and the Indians are willing to "assist," there is no reason why they should not do it. But they should do it on their own responsibility, and at their own cost. The nation has nothing to gain by becoming a party to any such performance; and the various industrial interests which the Exhibition is intended to promote, have a good deal to lose.

The appropriation made by Congress is small—much too small to do justice to the products of American labor, invention and art in their various departments. The world has been taught to look to this country as the special home of labor—as the one country where industry has reached its highest development and its best reward—where everything relating to the processes and products of labor, the rewards, comforts and *status* of the laboring portion of the population, is far in advance of any other portion of the world. We are going to Paris to prove this, and it can only be done by the fullest possible exhibition of the best specimens of these results in every department. We shall meet there the best and highest achievements of labor from all the nations of the earth and we shall need all our resources, in money and in brains, to maintain anything like a decent equality in this high and noble rivalry. To divert any of the money put by Congress at the service of our leading industrial interests for this purpose, to the transportation and exhibition of a score of savages, whom we have done our best to exterminate, demoralize and degrade—and especially to the promotion of a private speculation of this sort—is neither just nor creditable. There would be much more sense in sending over a gang of plantation negroes, whom we have just converted from slaves into citizens—for *that* is something of which we have reason to be proud.

There is great danger that the American share in the Paris Exhibition will prove anything but creditable to the country. We are likely at best to be lamentably lacking in some of the most important and impressive features of such an international display. We hope those who have the matter in charge will not endeavor to atone for these defects by a redundant supply of more questionable commodities. Zealous politicians sent out in crowds as commissioners, Indian savages in war-paint and feathers, and an American barroom fully equipped and in active operation, may attract crowds as objects of curiosity, but they will scarcely elevate American labor in the eyes of the world at large.

The National Banks and the Currency.

The present aspect of the currency question at Washington is thus sketched in the correspondence of the Chicago *Republican*:

> "There is no probability that Congress will do much on this subject. The action of last session is considered a compromise, and members who have no particular views of their own are not willing to disturb it. Mr. MCCULLOCH is permitted to withdraw $4,000,000 a month. There are $380,000,000 out now, so that this will retire $48,000,000 a year, and thus take about seven years to withdraw the legal tenders at present rate. Now, the party in favor of withdrawing faster is quite powerful. In view of this fact, conservative men are willing to rest the matter where it is. There is, however, a formidable third party springing up, which insist that the Government should have the profits of the circulating medium, and who, therefore, insist on the withdrawal of bank bills, instead of legal tenders, and who wish to wind up all the National Banks gradually and substitute Government bills for their issue. This makes a triangular fight about the currency. It having been reported that there was an extensive lobby in Congress, supported by the Banks, to fight MCCULLOCH's policy under the compromise bill, many of the supporters of the latter have voted with the Anti-Bank Party, thereby making it apparently stronger than it really is. In this triangular fight it is very safe to say that neither Mr. MCCULLOCH nor the Banks will get an increase of power at the present session. The volume of the currency will remain as it is, excepting the $4,000,000 per month contraction."

It is not improbable, as the writer suggests, that the contest of competing interests may result in adherence to the law under which the Secretary of the Treasury now acts. The authority vested in him is hardly equal to the necessities of the case. It determines arbitrarily, and without reason, points that should be left to his untrammelled judgment. And it restrains the process of contraction to an extent that is incompatible with earnest effort for a resumption of specie payments. But if the choice is to be between the present rate of contraction and further inflation—between the limited discretionary power vested in the Secretary and the withholding of all such power—there can be no doubt as to the duty of every man who would avert the stupendous disaster which the success of the inflationists must entail.

Only let it be understood that the compromise shall be respected by all parties. Next in importance to an assertion of the policy of contraction as against inflation is the creation of a sense of permanence. Whatever it be, so that it be contraction, it should possess a fixedness of principle and purpose which the community cannot misunderstand. Legislate as Congress may, it is impossible altogether to prevent some suffering and embarrassment as consequences of a reduction in the volume of currency. The country cannot be brought back from inflated paper to solid gold without having many arrangements disturbed, and many pretty bubbles cruelly pricked. The general interest requires, however, that the process shall go forward, care being taken that it shall not needlessly disarrange the course of trade, nor aggravate losses which at the best will be serious.

The proposal of the inflationists to prevent financial inconvenience by enlarging the issue of inconvertible paper, is sheer quackery. The measure might afford relief for the moment, but its effect would be to intensify the difficulties, and deepen the disaster which would then be more certain than ever. As wise were it to seek to protect manufacturers from the penalties of over-production, or merchants from the penalties of over-trading by the enactment of a prohibitory tariff. In both cases, the consequences must sooner or later be endured, and the longer they are deferred the more serious will they be. No manipulation of the tariff will shield manufacturers or traders from the results of their own errors. And the continued production of inconvertible bank notes would not prevent—but, on the contrary, would render more sure and more ruinous—the collapse which ultimately follows every attempt to defy the sound principles of national finances.

The National Banks will act indiscreetly, we think, if they allow themselves to be dragged into the Washington arena as abettors of the scheme of further inflation. Last evening's *Post* publishes a letter, which it states has been extensively circulated, the object of which is to organize the National Banks in support of a movement against the measure now before Congress, and also to obtain "an enlargement rather than contraction of the volume of the currency." The *Post* had previously announced the raising of a large sum of money by the inflationists, with the view of influencing the pockets of members; and this circular, emanating from the office of the Merchants' Union Law Company, looks confirmatory of the statement. This, at any rate, the document proves—that an organization is in existence to resist the imposition of checks which experience has shown to be essential, and to force through Congress plans for increasing instead of diminishing the volume of currency now afloat.

There is need, then, for combined counter-effort on the part of all who would have banking conducted on a sound basis, and the currency worked in the direction of specie payments. The prudence that dictates the maintenance of the present compromise in respect of the policy and power of the Secretary, equally requires resistance to every attempt of the National Banks to control questions that should be decided on their general merits.

The College of the City of New-York.

Most of our readers are aware that what was formerly known as "the Free Academy," has since last May borne the designation of the College of the City of New-York. By the same act of the Legislature which authorized this change of name there was also appropriated the sum of $125,000, to be raised by tax on the City for the use of the new institution, and there was further granted any vacant lot of land belonging to the City above Fortieth-street, on which to erect buildings suitable for the proposed educational designs.

The liberality of these grants is in accordance with the public spirit which regards all donations for the advancement of education not merely as good investments for the future, but as a discharge of positive duty to the rising generation. The reasons for a change of name from that of an academy to a college are not so obvious that some explanation is not needed. In the Eighteenth Annual Register of the Institution the reason assigned is that the graduates of an academy, in asserting their rank, find themselves at a disadvantage when opposed to the graduates of a college or of an university. That although a course of study essentially collegiate had been honorably passed through, the full advantage could not be reaped because popular opinion regarded a diploma from a college as indicating a higher rank in liberal learning than a diploma from an academy. We shall not quarrel with this attempt to make the name square with the reality, and sincerely hope the results will show that there was, after all, something in a name.

On the other hand, we cannot agree with the Faculty that the "cloud which rested upon the graduates, and began to cast its shadow upon the institution itself," was caused solely by its name. The name merely will not account for the inordinate number of scholars who have quitted the classes before graduating, nor why, out of an introductory class numbering on an average 400 scholars, the average graduating during the nineteen years of the existence of the academy has not exceeded thirty a year. The social grievance which so small a number have suffered under, strikes us as scarcely being a valid reason for rebaptizing their Alma Mater. It is possible, indeed, that, as at West Point, the curriculum is so severe, and the examination papers are so formidable, that only a small number can survive the ordeal; but again, if this were so, the superiority of these few would so assert itself that no complaint could be made that they fought the battle of life at a disadvantage. They would have raised the name of the academy so high that the flags of all colleges and universities must have paled before them.

That the full measure of success expected by the founders of the academy has not been attained, may perhaps be not unreasonably traced to the inherent incompatibility of the objects which it was sought to combine. We are not here about to enter on the debatable ground of a classical as opposed to a (so-called) practical education. Each has its advocates, and each points to certain well-ascertained results as vindicators of its paramount importance. The Free Academy attempted to combine the two systems, and failed to produce the highest-class scholars in either. Classics and mathematics are severe taskmasters, and to reach any great preëminence demand undivided attention. To add to them other matters so as to attain "a more modern and practical tone," is to weaken and dilute the whole course, and the perception of this seems to have pervaded the last report of the Trustees, although we do not see how a change of name without a radical change in the course of studies to be pursued, is going to benefit the institution.

If the design of the projectors of the Free Academy was to give a course of education to our young men which should fit them for the more important and practical duties of life, we think they would have done well to have kept classics in the background, and have made modern literature and science their chief objects; or if, as students choose their own course, some minds were attracted to the classics, let the highest possible efficiency have been given to a class which would certainly have been small and probably select. For the great bulk of our young men a thoroughly scientific education would have had higher and more enduring charms, whatever may have been the predilections or prejudices of their fathers for the studies which were alone in fashion when they were young.

We trust the change of name, the intended erection of new buildings, and the liberal donations of the Legislature will be the inauguration of a new era in public education. The public would hail with delight the founding of an institution, where a thoroughly practical education in all that our age requires, should be open to the sons of all our citizens without distinction. We have settled the religious difficulties of public schools which seem to give our English cousins so much trouble, and it only remains for us to find out what is best to be taught. Young men will seldom of their own accord leave a course of studies which they find attractive, and the use of which grows more plain to them every day. The advocates of classical learning cannot claim much more than that their system is a training of the mind, with the contingent advantages such training gives. Their opponents can offer a perhaps less effective mental cultivation, but immeasurably surpass them in the immediate results of their teaching. And as the genius of the age, and especially of our own people, is for what is useful and practical, so we have no doubt that a high class school, call it college, academy, university, or what you will, where the students were led up to the topmost heights of the sciences, theoretical and applied, would speedily become one of the most celebrated of our already famous educational institutions.

We see no reason why what are called mercantile schools should draw hundreds of young men away from our colleges, when the same advantages they acquire there might be embraced in a regular collegiate education. The theory of ship-building, of navigation, and even seamanship, might be taught with the means and appliances the State stand ready to endow our new college with, and we venture to think a graduating class in these branches might be the means of providing us with a class of master-mariners somewhat superior to what we now have. Neither would the dignity of a college be impaired by teaching applied mechanics, applied botany, applied chemistry, applied mineralogy, as well as the theory of these sciences. We would also have an observatory of the first class for the use of the pupils, and, not to extend the list, whatever precept can be combined with example, that we would seek to carry out.

Besides these matters, our views, on which will no doubt be called heterodox, we would endeavor to interest the public generally in the pursuits of the students by throwing open, under certain restraints, the lecture-rooms of the Professors. What we seek is the advancement of science, the diffusion among us of the knowledge of the laws which govern our universe, and of the exquisite arrangements of nature in all that tends to our material happiness, where those arrangements are not marred by ignorance or prejudice; and we are persuaded that only with the spread of this knowledge can come that improved morality which we all earnestly desire.

Telegraphic News and the Associated Press.

The Sandusky *Register*, in a paragraph which we copy elsewhere, shows that it has a pretty correct estimate of the windy crusade which sundry Western papers are waging against the Associated Press of this City. We have not troubled our readers with any of these matters, because they are of not the slightest importance or interest to anybody but the newspapers concerned. The *World*, which left the Association a few weeks since in the hope of getting its news cheaper than before, filled five or six columns the other day with abuse of its old associates;—if its readers are willing to accept that as a substitute for news, very well; the *World* does quite right to consult their tastes. But the *World* meantime is trying to get back into the Association. What is the matter? Is it beginning to be discontented with its new arrangements?

It is announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the new concern has made an arrangement with Mr. REUTER, the celebrated European newsmonger, by which it is to receive his foreign news exclusively. When REUTER's agent tried to make such an arrangement with the Associated Press, he was unable to show that he had anything of the slightest value to dispose of. If he has been more fortunate in dealing with the new establishment, and has disposed of his wares at a good round price, we congratulate him on his good fortune. We hope the Western Press will have no disposition to find fault with their bills—when presented. Mr. REUTER, meantime, by his intervention on this side the water, has brought his position at home into a good deal of jeopardy, and will probably find before very long that his monopoly of European news on either Continent has come to an end.

The six leading papers of this City have associated in procuring news by telegraph from all parts of the world *for their own use*. They are willing and glad to supply it to papers in other cities, upon proper terms, and as they have it on hand will always be able to do so on better terms than any individual can who is compelled to procure it for the mere purposes of sale. They are also in position to supply financial and commercial news to business men, in all the cities of the Union, more promptly and at lower rates than anybody else can. But it is a perfectly free country, and the business is open to everybody. Newspapers all over the country, moreover, have a perfect right to get news from whatever agency they may prefer;—but it is not quite fair to denounce the Associated Press for the failures and disappointments they may sustain at the hands of other parties.

BUILDING IN NEW-YORK.—House-building in New-York and vicinity is going on with as much rapidity as the supply of labor in the market will permit. The high rents that have been obtained for both stores and residences during the past few years, and the great predominance of demand over supply, have led to the investment of an unusual amount of capital in building, both on the part of large capitalists and of business people, who adopt this way of supplying their own necessities. We understand that the builders expect no diminution of activity, until next May at all events; and we are of the opinion that the wants of our ever-increasing population will still be so very far from being supplied then that there will be, or at least there should be, no abatement from the present brisk and busy movements in this department of industry. The existence of such activity at this season, and for some time past, is preëminently a cause of congratulation to the citizens of New-York. Such a state of things as we have had for the last few years was intolerable. It damaged beyond computation the business interests and the prosperity of our City; beside producing a fearful amount of discomfort, suffering and disease among the poorer classes. We may remark, moreover, that the capitalists and others who have invested their means or their credit in building have shown themselves possessed of a great deal more practical wisdom than those who, for some years past, have been arguing against investments in building, because of the unsettled state of the public finances. It was argued (and especially by the *Tribune*) that those who built while our currency was depreciated would find themselves upset as values approached the specie standard. This was very short-sighted and unhappy advice, so far as all parties were concerned; and, had it been taken to any extent, would by this time have fearfully aggravated the evils of overcrowding and high rent. Even with our currency as it now exists, even with labor, material and taxes at their present high rates, we feel at once the necessity and the advantage to New-York of maintaining as great an activity as possible in the building of residences and business houses.

THE NEEDY WOMEN OF NEW-YORK.—We have the usual accounts this Winter, through the "Working Women's Protective Union" and other sources, of the deficient employment, meagre wages and suffering from want, among the working women of the City. The class always receives more sympathy than assistance, and more advice than practical help. They are also apt to hear a great deal about those awful realities—the "laws of political economy," the "law of supply and demand"—and various other laws, which they are told, make their sufferings irremediable. Being altogether unable to reverse these laws, or to follow the advice so profusely tendered them, they usually struggle along as best they can, accepting hardship as their lot, and pinching poverty as a necessary incident of their unfortunate position in life. The Winter season is especially hard upon them, for it brings with it greatly increased necessities, while it adds nothing to their means of supplying them. And if it be hard for single women with no "incumbrances," it is still severer upon that large proportion of the working-women who have helpless dependents, or who are looked to for assistance by others who are still worse off than themselves. It is a very old and common-place suggestion, but one which seems to be as constantly needed as it is ceaselessly disregarded, that thousands upon thousands of the needy working-women of this City could at any time find comfortable homes, abundantly supplied tables, good wages, and lighter work than they now have, if they would but permit themselves to be called *domestics*. Twenty thousand families in New-York groan in the flesh daily because of the utter impossibility of securing the services of women capable of performing the common duties of the household. They have to resort to all sorts of make-shifts, suffer all kinds of insufferable hardships, and put up with innumerable impositions because of the prejudice entertained by American girls against domestic service. These girls would rather follow the pursuits which produce the pale faces and feeble frames that can be seen going down town in crowds to work in the morning, than lead the life which produces the flourishing state of body displayed by the thousands of stout and buxom maids who occupy comfortable apartments in all the fine residences up town. It cannot be accounted for on principles of taste or reason; but yet it will doubtless continue to be so hereafter, as it has been in the past.

NEW OCEAN CABLES.—We notice in the French and English papers quite a number of projects for the laying of new Atlantic Cables, and we have read with admiration the prospectuses of various companies. Even the English are by no means inclined to rest satisfied with the two cables that are now in working order, but have a hopeful project for connecting Falmouth with Halifax, and a project of another line, short and promising—less than 2,000 miles in length—to join North Britain with Canada. The French and continental companies appear to look for a large amount of assistance in the way of capital from this country, and we suspect that some of them are more American than European in their origin. Several at least of the schemes are evidently of a doubtful and speculative character, and this will cause intending investers to examine carefully the projects that may come before them. With this caution, we have every reason to favor the speedy establishment of a line by the aid of American capital which shall give us a telegraphic connection with the most favorable point in continental Europe—whether that point shall be in Spain or France. The inconveniences we now endure, because the existing cable is exclusively under British control, are as nothing to the risks and losses we may suffer from the circumstance in the future.

BUILDINGS REPORTED UNSAFE.—Many of the public learned with some surprise in connection with the New Bowery Theatre fire that the building was known to be unsafe, had always been so, and could not be insured for that reason. The back wall fell in ten minutes after the fire broke out. It is well understood by the initiated that there are numerous other buildings in this City reported unsafe; but does it not seem a curious thing, to say the least of it, that the report begins and ends all action in the matter? Surely the owners of buildings in this condition have no right to continue taking tenants without some effort at a remedy. In the Bowery Theatre case the neglect proves to have been very bad economy, and so carries its lesson; but suppose any one had been killed, would there not have been a heavy responsibility resting somewhere?

THE SNOW.—As we appear to begin the season with prospects of a liberal snow-crop, it would be well if the Police were to desire the occupants of all stores and dwellings on their beats to clean the sidewalks or to sprinkle ashes, as provided by law. The patrolmen would not be troubled much and some broken bones would be avoided. While we are about it, we would suggest that the stall-keepers on the east side of the Park keep their sidewalks clear; they ought to do it as a return for being allowed to crowd and disfigure a prominent portion of the City.

TENNESSEE.

Murder of United States Soldiers at Nashville—Accidental Death.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The trial of the alleged murderers of soldiers on Christmas night, has been proceeding all day before Bench Magistrates, and will occupy all to-morrow. The testimony, so far is very conflicting as to who fired shots, and none of the parties on trial can be convicted on the evidence as far as developed. It is definitely ascertained in proof that the affray originated in soldiers cheering for the Union and LINCOLN, while the policemen off duty cheered for JEFF. DAVIS. Feelings of intense bitterness exist between the soldiers and policemen, which threatens bloody consequences on the first substantial provocation. The commanding officers participate in the feelings of the soldiers.

WILLIAM STUFFINS, a well-known German citizen while intoxicated at a ball given by the Aurengour Lodge at the Court-house last night, stepped from the open balcony on the second story, dislocating his neck and causing speedy death. He was buried this afternoon with all the honors of the lodge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK's brief season at the Winter Gardenterminates to-night. ROSSINI's immortal comic opera of the "Barber of Seville" will be given. We had occasion to speak of this work only a few days ago, when it was given faultlessly. The only drawback on the occasion referred to was Signor ANTONUCCI, who was suffering from cold. The gentleman is now well, and we venture to promise our readers a great treat. There has not for many years been a distribution of characters so perfect as that now offered by Mr. MARETZEK.

RISTORI.—The German play of "Deborah," translated into Italian, will be played at the French Theatre to-night, Mme. RISTORI sustaining the *rôle* of the persecuted German maiden. The work is well known, and has always been popular. There will, we think, be a general desire to see Mme. RISTORI in a part which Miss BATEMAN has made her own.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The phenomenon of a full house was witnessed at this establishment on Tuesday (Christmas) afternoon, when Mr. GROVER—who was much affected by the spectacle—brought out the "Huguenot Captain." This drama has enjoyed and still enjoys much success in London. It is from the pen of Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS, a gentleman who does not spare the agony. In his previous works there has always been much to admire and a great deal with which to be dissatisfied. The main difficulty with Mr. PHILLIPS appears to be a deficient sense of climax. He is so prodigal of his situations that the supply is exhausted before the play is half ended. The first act of the "Huguenot Captain" is an illustration of this. The points are so close, and the action so rapid that it becomes impossible to keep up the pace to the end. The second act drags, and the third is clearly manufactured for the sake of a procession. The plot is very slight, a very rude young man gets into a tavern brawl, and much to the relief of every one, and the special gratification of the critic, is pricked through a tender part of the body. The gentleman who performs this meritorious act then takes to his heels, and is chased from one end of Paris to the other. Without being aware of it, he seeks refuge in the chateau of the young man's mother, and finds that his own lady-love is staying there, and that she, too, is related to the deceased. There is subsequently a good deal of philandering and a reasonable number of hairbreadth escapes. The "Huguenot Captain" is a tremendous fellow, and alternately sighs and hacks his way through the world. He is on excellent terms with a number of Bohemians, who help him out of several ugly scrapes. In the last scene he is brought to bay, when who should come to his rescue but the rude young man of the first act, who, it seems, was only a little killed. His reappearance at the last moment, not in any way improved in outward aspect, although, according to his own assurance, his morals are better, was very dispiriting; but the curtain came down quickly and relieved the audience from an embarrassing sense of dislike. There is no reason why any one should be so bad as this very rude young man.

The plot is feeble enough, and barely supplies a motive for the action. The dialogue is not brilliant, but it is sometimes forcible and never twaddling. The situations are generally good, but badly distributed. After all, the best merit of the piece is that it admits of much scenic display. Mr. GROVER has seized the opportunity thus presented, and in the first and third acts, especially the latter, has rendered full justice to the author. The tableau of the third act, with the converging staircases, has never been excelled in New-York. The procession, although a little incongruous in the matter of costumes, is picturesque, The costumes, indeed are open to objection throughout. In the dresses of the Bohemiennes Mr. GROVER has clearly sacrificed correctness to effect. It seems that it is necessary now to have a touch of leg in everything, and to this necessity Mr. GROVER has succumbed. The part of the *Captain* was played by Mr. CHARLES BARRON, a careful and excellent actor, but overborn and crushed by impressions of Mr. BOOTH. Nevertheless, the character was rendered effectively. The *rôle* of *Junsata* was played gracefully by Miss KATE NEWTON, who is always good in all that she undertakes. Of the rest we prefer not to speak. The *divertissement* in the second act was enlivened by the freaks of "Young America"—a pupil of *the* RAVEL—and the performances of six or seven acrobats. Altogether, the piece made a good impression, and will doubtless bear many repetitions.

MR. LINGARD'S BENEFIT.—Mr. LINGARD's benefit, to which we referred yesterday, did not take place as announced. The object being a benefit, and not an excuse for one, it was found desirable to postpone it. There would have been little advantage to Mr. LINGARD in giving it yesterday, when the streets were deserted and wind and snow crept into every corner. The affair was properly postponed to a more favorable opportunity, which will be duly announced. In the meanwhile let us remind our friends that this afternoon, at the Old Bowery Theatre, Mr. FOX gives a special entertainment in aid of the sufferers by the fire. They are many, and their needs are urgent Let all who can lend a hand and be present. The entertainment is unusually good, and almost every unoccupied artist of the City will be on the programme.

OUR CITY POOR.

Notes from the Record of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The records of the several associations for the relief of the poor and the experience of every charitable individual show that at no period prior to the war, and certainly not during its continuance was there so great an amount of suffering among the indigent as now. There are two classes of the community who press with strenuous claim for relief—the honest, deserving and unfortunate poor, and the criminal poor. Distress is the key that unlocks the door to every one's heart, and he is a poor imitation of the true man who finds time to inquire into character and cause, before granting the needed succor. Tables prepared with careful accuracy by the New York Association show that during the four years of the war, the average wages for male labor were increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. While this fact is an anomaly in itself, its chief interest consists in its bearing on the social aspects and condition of the people. It is said that there never was less indigence in this City requiring aid than during the four years of the rebellion. This seeming incongruity with the abstraction of 116,000 athletic men from the producing force of our population, and from our citizens of more than twenty-three millions of dollars in treasure, is, however, easily understood and explained by the intense activity and productiveness attendant on every form of industry that was adapted to the exigencies of the times. In July, 1864, gold rose to 285, and most commodities, both of luxury and necessity, including the price of labor, advanced *pro rata*. But, as employment was abundant, and its remunerations ample, it furnished a certain medium of distribution, so that the working-classes were never more prosperous and independent. Among the least equivocal evidences of the pecuniary thrift of the industrial classes in this City, is the increase of Savings Banks, and the aggregate of their deposits; for these being chiefly the earnings of mechanics and laboring-men, their amount at any given time as clearly reveals the condition of the artisan and laborer, as the banking-house that of the merchant. In 1851 there were but seven of these institutions in this City. In 1861 they had increased to eighteen, having an aggregate deposit of $40,000,000. The present year, 1866, there are twenty-three Savings Banks in this City, whose deposits on the 1st of January amounted to $72,928,796, showing an average annual increase of $5,600,000, or an aggregate in five years of nearly $33,000,000. Nor is such increase peculiar to this City. The deposits in the Brooklyn Savings Institutions, at the same period, were $13,266,576, and in the interior cities and towns of the State $2,579,305, making a total of $111,793,404.

With the close of the war the people looked quite naturally for a decline in prices, but they have thus far looked in vain. There never was a time when rents were so extortionate; when tenement-houses were such fearful hot-beds of sin and wretchedness; when to the very poor who buy in small quantities, the grinding of the usurer was so potent, and so hard to bear, as the present. There are hundreds and thousands of good mechanics, artisans and laborers in the City, who formerly had permanent situations, but are now left to the precarious subsistence afforded by occasional jobs, who owe their own infelicitous position and the sufferings of their families to the absurd system of striking, which, within the last few years has been so frequent and so fatal a habit with certain classes of laboring men. The car-drivers led off in the matter, but were very soon reduced not only to submission, but by the introduction of new men as a competitive element, were placed in the attitude of beggars for employment.

Among the most prominent of these strikes were those of the ship-carpenters, joiners, and affiliated trades, who asked that the eight hour system be adopted without an abatement of the rate of wages. The ship-builders refused to accede to this demand. They represented that an advance of twenty per cent. on the cost of the construction of vessels, would ruin their business; and they determined to close their yards, if men would not work as they had previously done, from nine to ten hours a day, at wages varying from $3 75 to $4 50. The strike accordingly took place. Many of the yards, for some nine or ten weeks at the busiest season, were practically closed, and not knowing when these exactions would end, the master ship-builders united to resist them, and resolved to shut out the strikers from all future employment in their yards. Thus capital and labor were brought to an open issue. Resistance begat resistance. The one party had evidently as much right to combine as the other; but neither party had the right by threats or personal violence to coerce others into their respective combinations. This expedient, however, was unhappily resorted to by some of the strikers. As for example many worthy mechanics, who were willing to work at the old rates of compensation, were compelled to desist from efforts for self-support when their families and themselves were suffering for bread. And the same spirit gradually permeated most of the departments of labor in this City.

As a necessary result, the employers, employés, and the commercial shipping interest severally suffered by these unfortunate movements. Merchants, unable to get their vessels repaired here, sent them to other ports; and the news spreading abroad, Captains of vessels who were looking to New-York for repairs, shaped their course to other places. It was estimated that not less than $5,000,000 worth of work was either drawn from this port or prevented from coming here in consequence of these combinations. This does not include the immense pecuniary and commercial damages consequent upon the delay of completing new vessels in hand, which losses were divided between the master ship-builders and the several transportation companies for which they were constructing vessels. The loss, however, as usually happens, was most severely felt by the mechanics themselves. These men had each been receiving for a fair day's work from $4 to $4 50, or an aggregate of not less than $100,000 per week. This sum was not only lost to them for ten consecutive weeks, but they were meantime on expense—spending for their families and themselves, and upon mass meetings, and in contributions to the "Strikers' Fund" the frugal savings of past industry. It was only when this resource was gone, and they were menaced with starvation, when other associations of laboring men failed in their contributions to the "Strikers' Fund," that they consented to resume work on the old terms. The folly of these combinations for the purpose of controlling employers, and the injury they inflicted upon mechanics and their families, by loss of time and expense, is shown in the following case, which is introduced as an illustration of many others. A worthy ship-joiner who, in the course of a few years, had been enabled by his earnings to purchase a pleasant home for himself and family, and to educate and bring up his children comfortably and respectably, was compelled to sell his place in order to supply them with the necessaries of life. And his case was more deserving of sympathy, inasmuch as he was from principle opposed to the strike, and yet was forced to join his fellow-workmen. In this City and in Brooklyn there seemed to be a perfect mania on the subject of strikes—the house-painters, ship-painters, makers of collars, harness, sashes and blinds, musicians, lightermen, 'longshoremen, carpenters, masons, plasterers, plumbers, all sorts and conditions of men, followed the cheerful example of the car-drivers, and generally attained the same measure of ill luck. This ill luck had its effect not alone on the men themselves, but on their wives and children, who, when two, three or four weeks behindhand, experienced not only embarrassment in meeting rent and other large expenses, but frequently were in want for the simplest food. At this time, it will be remembered, there were two reductions made—a reduction of the working force, and a reduction in wages in factories, shops and many departments of trade. The natural results were distress, idleness, drunkenness, poverty, destitution, pauperism. The community would be startled if it knew the vast numbers of unemployed men, the sick-hearted women, the hungry, shivering children that crowd this City. The criminal records afford but little clue to the real state of things—nothing but the researches of such organizations as the Poor Association, the Children's Aid Society and kindred charities can unfold even the outer door of this pest-house in our midst.

This is the season when poverty's pinches are the sharpest, and its nips the most pointed. Men go through our streets ill-clad, chilled and hungry; women sink from sheer exhaustion through the several phases of suffering, want, crime and debauchery; children never know what childhood is, never dream of home or comfort, pleasure or delight, and a perfect City of wretchedness and despair exists beneath our very eyes, whose immense proportions we neither see nor know. Individual charity can do much, but organized charity can do more. It is doubtless a great pleasure to the individual to be the dispenser of his own bounty, but his time and opportunity are limited, while the business of the Societies is to seek, understand and relieve. The record of work done by the Poor Association in the past twenty years is interesting, and the accompanying table of its work since 1861 will be instructive and suggestive:

Years	Visitors.	Visits.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Families Relieved.	Persons Relieved.
1861...	364	44,569	40,516	43,725	8,532	38,394
1862...	364	36,732	33,382	33,461	7,583	33,815
1863...	364	13,482	36,263	32,934	4,357	19,532
1864...	366	18,106	47,788	47,476	4,696	20,816
1865...	366	22,379	43,975	49,300	5,573	22,285
1866...	366	24,222	51,643	45,0[illegible]9	5,115	19,878

The Association, under the management of Messrs. James Brown, Horatio Allen, Jno. C. Green, James Lenox, A. R. Wetmore, John D. Wolfe, Robt. B. Minturn, R. M. Hartley and other well-known citizens, needs the moral support and pecuniary encouragement of the people of the City. A vast amount of good has been done and is being done; but the field yet to be occupied is enormous, and the daily, hourly appeals for help from the deserving and the wretched are numerous beyond precedent. Such a day as yesterday makes the warmest clad shiver in his boots, hurry to his cosy parlor, dread the outer world, cling to his book and crave the comforts of home. How is it with those who have neither clothing, shoes, food, fire nor home? And there are tens of thousands who have none of these who to-day ask for your mite. The streets are full of beggars, the cross-walks are besieged with watery-eyed children, whose running noses, red, pinched hands, scanty clothing and unfilled stomachs tell sad stories and preach powerful sermons. To such of our readers who see these things, and desire to do their share in their relief, we give the address of the Society, which will honorably and carefully apply the succor where it is most needed and will be most beneficial. The rooms of the Society are at the Bible House, Mr. James Brown is President, Mr. Robert B. Minturn Treasurer, and Mr. Robert M. Hartley Secretary and Agent.

Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.

Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, whose death by apoplexy at Council Bluffs, has been announced, was born in Ohio while his parents were emigrating from Connecticut to the West. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831, and was appointed a Lieutenant of Infantry, but resigned in 1832, and adopted the profession of the law. He practiced for a time in Ohio, but subsequently devoted himself to engineering in that State and Iowa, and from 1837 till 1840 was engineer in charge of the Muskingum Works. During the Mexican war he commanded one of the regiments of Ohio volunteers, with which he reopened the road from Comargo to Monterey, immediately after the battle of Buena Vista, of which the first intelligence was received upon the meeting of Curtis' force with troops under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, between Marin and Monterey, as Gen. Taylor was proceeding with Quitman's rifles to reëstablish communication with Camargo. Col. Curtis also performed important service as Governor of Matamoras, Comargo, Monterey and Saltillo. Upon his return from Mexico he resumed the practice of the law in Missouri and Iowa, until he again became connected with the railroad enterprises of the West, and settled in Keokuk, Iowa. In this duty he was called to the performance of important labors as engineer in improvements of harbors and the construction of railroads. He was elected from Iowa to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and reëlected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. During the Thirty-sixth Congress he served on the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention, where he uttered his sentiments in a manner not to be misunderstood. Immediately after the commencement of the war he left his seat in Congress to accept the position of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served principally in Missouri and Arkansas. He was subsequently made a Major-General. The battle of Pea Ridge was fought under Gen. Curtis, and Gen. Van Dorn retired much discomfited from the fray. Gen. Sigel was then in command under Gen. Curtis. He has always been a firm friend to the Pacific Railroad project, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to inspect the finished work upon the Union Pacific Railroad.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association.—This Association, so well known during the war for its ministering charities to our sick and wounded soldiers in hospital, has not yet rested from its generous labors. It was proposed by the members to give the sick men now in hospital at Fort Schuyler a Christmas dinner; but as many of the ladies were desirous to be present on such an occasion, but objected to leaving their homes and families on the festival day, the dinner project was postponed till a future day. Yesterday a Committee—Mrs. W. Kennedy, Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Segee—accompanied by several other lady members of the Society and a number of gentlemen, proceeded to Fort Schuyler by the steamer *Catlin*, to carry out their kindly intention of spreading the good things with which they were amply provided before the poor fellows in sick prison there. Notwithstanding the disagreeable fact that the morning was exceedingly inclement, nothing daunted, the good ladies departed on their charitable mission, and reached the fort in the midst of a pelting snow storm. Owing to some misunderstanding, or to the presumption, by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, that the inclement weather would interfere with the project, the men had dined before the arrival of the party. The ladies and their friends accompanying were courteously received by Dr. Schnyder, in the absence of the Surgeon (Dr. Holland.) The dinner and other comforts accompanying the donation will be given to the men to-day probably, if the Surgeon be at home. It is to be regretted that there is that want of intelligence at Fort Schuyler which subjected the good ladies, who came so far in such weather and on such a truly Christian errand, to disappointment in any shape.

Fire in Rose-street.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening, a fire was discovered in the attic of the house, No. 27 Rose-street, occupied by John Allensbacher, as a picture-frame manufactory. The firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames before they had spread to the lower floors. The roof, however, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Allensbacher's loss is estimated at $1,800, on which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Relief Insurance Company of New-York. The lower floors were occupied by Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Christopher. Their loss is about $500; no insurance. Peter Schultz, who occupied the basement as a grocery, sustained a loss of $200; no insurance. The building, owned by Mr. Jesse, was damaged to the amount of about $500. Supposed to be insured.

Festival at the Girls' Lodging-house.—The girls at this praiseworthy institution, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, situated at No. 205 Canal-street, intend having their usual festival to-night. Supper will be served at 7 o'clock, and at 7:30 they will repair to the reception-room, when the order of exercises will include singing, declamations, &c. Each inmate will receive a present of some useful article of wearing apparel. The object of this House is to furnish a respectable home for poor girls and children—a place where they can obtain a lodging for six cents and a meal for the same price. Girls receiving small wages are boarded here for $1 60 per week, and those out of employment can remain until they are provided with situations. Over 1,200 have been received in this house during the year.

Oil Paintings by American Artists.—A fine collection of oil paintings, by some of our best native artists, will be sold at auction by Messrs. Leeds & Miner, at their art gallery, No. 817 Broadway, this (Friday) evening. Among the paintings are specimens by F. Johnson, Mrs. Lily Spencer, Lambdin, Wm. Hart, Nehlig, Gifford, Cropsey, Rossiter and Gignoux. A. B. Durand's well-known "Thanatopsis" and the "Catskill Mountains," and Bierstadt's "Black River, Kansas," are also in the catalogue.

The Weather.—Yesterday morning set in with a drizzling rain, which continued for several hours. As the day wore away the air grew colder, and the rain turned to snow, which fell rapidly in large flakes until after dark. There is a fair prospect of a long-continued snow-storm. The streets were in a shocking state of mud and slush all day, highly conducive to colds and rheumatism. Few persons who could consistently remain within doors tempted the disagreeable condition of things outside.

Withdrawal of the New-York and Havre Steamships.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company it was decided to withdraw the vessels from the line for the remainder of the Winter. There is a possibility of their being put on again in March; but it is understood that the line has not been a profitable one. The steamships *Fulton* and *Arago*, which were sold at auction last week, and purchased by Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., were owned by this Company.

Serious Accident to a Woman.—Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, a young woman named Eliza Reynolds was seriously injured while crossing William-street, at the corner of Duane-street, by the pole of a wagon driven by Charles Eisbach. The injured woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Eisbach was arrested and committed to await the result of her injuries.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. D. K. Ashley, Nevada, is at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Illinois, and Gen. Anson Stager, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Marchioness de Montholon is at the New-York Hotel; Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. A. S. Buford, U. S. A., is at the St. James Hotel.

Correction.—The report which appeared in the morning papers that Mrs. Harry Lazarus, whose husband was murdered by Bernard Friery, had applied to have her son taken care of by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is, Mrs. Lazarus informs us, incorrect. No such application was made by her or on her behalf.

Emigration.—The number of emigrants arrived during the year, to Dec. 19, was 226,415; since, 1,028; total, 227,443. To same date in 1865, 194,825. Aggregate receipts to Dec. 26, $592,099 21; disbursements to Dec. $19, 559,274 19.

The New Street Commissioner.—The new Street Commissioner, Mr. Geo. W. McLean, took formal possession of his Department yesterday. It is understood that no changes will be made at present.

Laughing Gas.—Dr. Colton will give his interesting exhibition of laughing gas at the Cooper Institute this evening, with free admission to all his patients.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reception of a New Steam Fire Engine, and Parade of the Bergen Fire Department.—Lafayette Engine Company No. 2, of Bergen, received their new steam fire engine yesterday, which was made the occasion for a parade of the Fire Department of that town. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the Lafayette Company, numbering 52 men, uniformed in blue shirts, black pants, belts, fire-hats and white worsted neck-ties, and preceded by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, marched to the Jersey City railroad depot, where their new apparatus was in waiting. About 11 o'clock, the rest of the Bergen fire companies having arrived, line was formed in the following order: Platoon of Bergen Police, Invited Guests, Paterson Band, Chief Engineer J. J. Van Riper, Franklin Engine Company No. 1, 64 men; Seventy-first Regiment Band, Lafayette Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2, 52 men, steamer drawn by Herring's tandem team of four horses; Wildner's Band, of New-York: Bergen Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, 28 men; Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, 64 men. The apparatus was finely decorated for the occasion. The line of march was up Montgomery-street and Newark-avenue, through Hudson City, and a portion of South Bergen, to Library Hall, where a sumptuous dinner prepared for 300 persons was in waiting. The bill of fare contained everything that could be desired, including (what should be more generally the case) good coffee in abundance. There was also stronger beverage, but it was not partaken of to excess. After dinner a few toasts were given, and responded to. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, Esq., made the principal speech, in response to a toast to Lafayette Company, during which he paid a high tribute to firemen as a body, and closed with the following toast:

> "*The Firemen of America*—Renowned no less for the genius and ability they have ever displayed, than in the wealth of patriotism, so often exhibited on the fields of the late rebellion."

At the close the firemen again formed in line, and after marching through Lafayette and Communipaw, and return, were dismissed. The engine is a third class, built by the Gould Machine Company of Newark. It is supplied with Dennison's double-acting force pump, the full capacity of which is 500 gallons per minute, the mean capacity 300 gallons and the smallest capacity 200 gallons. The boiler is covered with Russia iron, brass and princess metal. All the iron work is polished, with the exception of the pump, which is painted red, striped with gold, and the air barrel is of burnished copper, and surmounted by a large signal lamp. The apparatus is substantially built, and cost $4,000. The Lafayette Company, which is composed principally of property-owners and business men, were highly praised for their fine appearance.

Arrest of a Highway Robber.—At a late hour on Wednesday night Officers Brant, McDermott and Clark arrested a young man named Thos. Dougherty at the house of a woman named Catharine Lounsberry, rear of No. 160 Academy-street, Newark, on a charge of highway robbery. About three months since a man named Terrence Cadden, keeper of a saloon, was enticed by three ruffians into a piece of woods on the outskirts of the Sixth Ward, where he was badly beaten, robbed of his watch and about $100 in money, besides being stripped of most of his clothing. The accused, with the other two men, had been spending a portion of the night at Cadden's place, and when leaving, about daylight, one of them feigned sickness and prevailed upon Cadden to assist him home, when they robbed him as above stated. One of them, John Cornbry, was arrested soon after, tried and convicted at the last term of Court, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. The other two immediately fled. Dougherty returned to Newark on Wednesday night, and proceeded to the house of Catharine Lounsberry, which fact became known to the police. The woman denied that there was any person in her apartments, but the officers forced their way into the room and found Dougherty concealed under a bed. Yesterday he was committed in full. The woman was also arrested yesterday on a charge of concealing Dougherty, and she is held on a charge of misdemeanor. A coat which was taken from Cadden at the time of the robbery was found on her premises.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway.—A brakeman on the Erie Railway, named Washington McKeever, was fatally injured on Wednesday night, and died near Jersey City yesterday morning. The train was an extra freight train, coming east, and when near Rock Cut Station, this side of Port Jervis, McKeever was on top of the cars arranging the signal ropes, when he lost his footing and fell between two of the cars to the track. One of his legs was broken below the knee, and his body was badly lacerated and torn. The train was stopped, and the mutilated young man was placed on board, and soon after passing Paterson he died. The remains were sent to the residence of his parents, No. 83 Monroe-street, New-York. Deceased was a single man, 24 years of age.

Arrest of a Shoplifter.—About two weeks since a quantity of goods were stolen from the clothing-store of Glaze & Hastings, Newark, and at the time Josiah Jackson, *alias* "Evil Eye," and Julia Wilson, both colored, were arrested and committed for stealing the goods. On Wednesday evening Officers Hays and Williams, of the Newark Police, arrested a young colored fellow named John Lang at a low thieving den in Leonard-street, New-York, charged with being implicated in the theft. Yesterday the prisoner, who had been taken to Newark, admitted having received a piece of goods from the other parties, valued at $80, and stated that he disposed of it at a "fence" for $20.

Singular Manner of Death.—A woman named Margaret McNulty, of intemperate habits, was found early yesterday morning suspended by her clothing, head downward, from a high picket fence, leading from Ripley's dock to his saw-mill, in Jersey-street, Newark. When found life was extinct. Deceased was last seen about 9:30 the evening previous at the house of an acquaintance near where the body was found, and being intoxicated it is supposed that she attempted to climb the fence on her way home, and, her clothing becoming entangled on the pickets, was unable to extricate herself. The county physician viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

Skating at Sylvan Lake.—The skating season son at Sylvan Lake Pond opened most successfully, on the 18th inst., and has since that date, whenever the weather has proved propitious, been very liberally patronized by the *élite* of Hoboken and vicinity. The pond presents a most tempting surface of 300,000 square feet of ice, which is kept in perfect good order. At night the whole scene is lit up with a brilliant array of lamps. The enterprising proprietor, Mr. Linford, assures us that no pains will be spared to make the place agreeable and attractive to its patrons. Its near vicinity to the ferry, *via* the Union Hill horse cars, will doubtless induce many customers from New-York and Brooklyn.

Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, Principal of the Spingler Institute, writes:

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson:

Gentlemen: Your machine has been in use in my family for some months. It has been seen and admired by many ladies from all parts of the Union. I regard it as the best instrument I have seen for neatness, variety, rapidity and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters.—*Sun.*

A Missionary Work.—The wants of destitute families must be relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that a permanent aid should be rendered. Many widows and others, who be would unable to support themselves, either by their needle or otherwise, can earn enough with the help of a Sewing-machine. In order to assist clergymen, masters of lodges, and representatives of benevolent institutions in the laudable work of providing those of their congregations, members of the Masonic Fraternity, and others, with a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine, who may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount upon delivery, I propose to receive orders at the Masonic Fair, or at No. 939 Broadway, to supply them at manufacturer's prices, and receive partial payments, according to the convenience or necessities of individual cases. A little outlay may supply worthy indigent persons with an article that will assist them in becoming self-supporting.—J. T. Ellis, No. 939 Broadway, and at Masonic Fair.—(For the benefit of Hall and Asylum Fund.)—*Evening Post.*

Best Family or General Manufacturing Machine.—I. E. Walraven, upholsterer, curtain manufacturer, &c., No. 686 Broadway, says: "After thoroughly testing the various first-class sewing-machines in my manufactory, I greatly prefer the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine, which alone has given me perfect satisfaction. The special excellences for which I can recommend this machine are: Ease and lightness of operation, speed, beauty and strength of stitch, economy of thread, great simplicity and thoroughness of construction, and consequent non-liability to derangement, sewing with uniform perfection upon the lightest or heaviest material, and without soiling the work or thread with oil (the works of the machine being covered.) I consider it unequaled for family or general manufacturing purposes."—*French Messenger.*

A Pleasant Surprise.

If your wife or lady friend is without a Sewing-machine, send her a Grover & Baker for a holiday present. It will be one of the most agreeable surprises of her life.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

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MARRIED.

BRYANT—GILBERT.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of C. C. Bradley, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. William A. Bryant, of Savannah, Ga., to Miss Marianna Gilbert, of Quincy, Fla.

CHANDLER—KETCHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, in Zion Church, Lewis O. Chandler, of Shrewsbury, N. J., to Anna Ketcham, daughter of William Ketcham, Esq., of this City.

SANDS—GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, at Gardiner's Island, by Rev. Dr. Ely, of Roslyn, William R. Sands, of New-York City, to Mary, daughter of Hon. Samuel B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island.

TWEDDY—RICHARDS.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. I. D. Pierce, Mr. John A. Tweddy, of New-York, to Miss Annie L. Richards, of North Attleboro', Mass.

WAIT—STEWART.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. S. W. Crittenden, of Philadelphia, Dr. T. G. Wait, of New-York City, to Carrie V. Stewart, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

BOLTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, William Herculus, infant son of James T. and Mary A. Bolton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 84 Vandam-st., on Saturday noon.

CHEESMAN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27, Harriet S. Cheesman, daughter of the late Joseph Cheesman, of this City.

The funeral will take place from her residence, at Stamford, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CROOK.—On Christmas, Dec. 25, suddenly, Samuel Crook, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Third Presbyterian Church, Jay-st., near High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, of consumption, Charlotte J., wife of Frederick E. Davis, and daughter of the late Joseph E. Mount, aged 28 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D'HERVILLY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, Joseph Ulric Felix D'Hervilly, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FORMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, John L. Forman, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRAFT.—At New-Rochelle, William Craft, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, New-Rochelle.

GARDINER.—At his residence, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, Henry Denison Gardiner.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., Baltic-st., second house east of 5th-av., Brooklyn.

HART.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Anna P., infant daughter of George W. and the late Anna Hart.

Funeral Friday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the White Plains Cemetery.

MOGER.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock A. M., after a long illness, Reuben G. Moger, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 100 East 25th-st., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

MORRIS.—At Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, Midshipman Isaac T. Morris, U. S. Navy, aged 20 years, son of the late Gen. Jacob Morris, of Binghamton, N. Y.

SPEAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. Julia Howell, widow of the late Calvin Spear, of Boston, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Bech, No. 293 Carlton-av., on Friday at 2 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock, at the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Estella, youngest daughter of the late Major Thompson, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th-st., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, of croup, Alice Little, daughter of David L. and the late Helen P. White, aged 5 years and 7 months.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 110.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 26, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of West Sixty-third-street, North River, aged about thirty-six years, stout built, long light brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet two inches high, dressed as follows: Opera hood, black silk dress, white flannel petticoat, white muslin chemise, two whiteskirts, one hoop skirt, white muslin drawers, white stockings, gaiter shoes, corsets, broche shawl, brown woolen gloves, white undersleeves. Found on the person a leather pocket-book. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In accordance with the call of the General Committee, a meeting of Union Republicans will be held at the Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of enrollment and election of members of the General Committee, Officers of the Association, and an Executive Committee of each district. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES W. FARR,
ROBERT BEATTY, Inspectors.
EDWIN ALBERTSON,

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Pursuant to the call of the Union Regular Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held at the Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

THOS. E. SMITH,
KNOX McAFEE, Inspectors.
JOHN J. RASINEAU,

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

A primary election will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 101 Avenue D, to elect five delegates to the General Committee and Officers of the Association for the year 1867. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

LEWIS JONES,
MARK BROWN, Inspectors.
JOHN ATKINS,

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

In pursuance to the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Association of the Eighteenth District are requested to meet at their headquarters, No. 425 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the Union General Committee and officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

R. P. DUNCAN,
JOHN A. STANBERY, Inspectors.
GEO. B. GIFFORD.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Union electors of this district are requested to meet at Ahler Hall, 54th-street, near 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the Union General Committee and Officers of the Association for the year 1867.

Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
JAMES R. DAVIES, Inspectors.
JOHN COOPER, JR.,

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A primary election [illegible] delegates to the General Committee and officers will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Warren House, No. 143 Hudson-st., from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

A. JACKSON PLUMB,
DAVID H. PRINTUP, Inspectors.
AMOS STOKEY.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In accordance to a call of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, the Association will meet at No. [illegible] Canal-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1867.

DAVID B. DWIRE,
ADOLPHUS BORST, Inspectors.
THOMAS REGAN,

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Union Electors of the Seventh Assembly District are notified that a primary election will be held at No. 724 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING from 7½ to 9 o'clock, to elect delegates to the General Committee and officers for the Association.

WM. J. LOUTRELL,
SAMUEL HEPBURN, Inspectors.
JOSEPH H. HANSON,

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In accordance with the call of the Union General Committee, the Regular Union electors of this district are requested to assemble at their headquarters, ([illegible] Hotel,) No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., to elect officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

GEORGE DONALDSON,
REUBEN C. MILLS, Inspectors.
JOHN LEWIS,

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance of the call of the Union General Committee, the Union Association are requested to meet at the Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to choose delegates to the General Committee and Officers of the Association. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
JOHN HANNA, Inspectors.
SOLOMON BIRDSALL,

IN PURSUANCE OF A CALL FROM THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, the Republican Union Electors of the Fifth Assembly District are requested to meet at No. 69 Vandam-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866, between the hours of 7½ and 9 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW,
WILLIAM MILINETT, Inspectors.
JOHN RYAN.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for officers of this Association for the ensuing year will be held at No. 6[illegible] 8th-av. on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order.

JNO. W. MARTIN, President.
A. P. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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Coupon, 1881.....	109⅞	110	July, 7-30........	103⅞	104
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104	104¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	105¾	106½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	104	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	104⅛	104¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65.	106⅞	107⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered.	98¾	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
10-40 Coupon.....	99	99¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold.............	132⅜	132½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	110
August, 7-30.....	103¾	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested, to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by

POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHWEST

Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. DUE SEPT. 15, 1888.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct..........$4,500,000
And 33 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of.......... 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40).......... 1,300,000
Say present total value of..........$6,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about..........$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at.......... 10,000,000
Showing a total value of..........$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of..........$7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent. The Company will advance the rate to 85 per cent. on the 1st January instant.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand as expressed on their face. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; those payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payble at the State Treasury, as conditioned.

Some bonds of the State, issued in 1844, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (872) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are, therefore, notified that henceforth the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer.

Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to these bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency,

CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers, have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid at the above-named Bank on the first day of January next. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease. $1000 Bonds Nos. 194, 220, 280 374, 493, 608, 811, 901. $500 Bonds Nos. 12, 39, 76, 116, 128, 184.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS HAVING unsettled and deferred claims in North Missouri: Many of the retail merchants in North Missouri, who failed to meet their engagements during the first year of the rebellion, have so far recovered that, by proper effort, considerable amounts might be realized on these old demands. The undersigned is giving particular attention to this class of claims, and will be pleased to open a correspondence with parties interested. Best of reference given on application. Address

WM. D. McGUIRE, Attorney-at-Law,
Chillicothe, Mo.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY,
Foot of East 29th-st.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.

ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from [illegible]

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 20, 1867.

By order of the Directors.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST.—Wanted, $5,000 or $6,000, for which 7½ per cent. compound interest will be paid, and ample security given. Address ALPHA, Station E, New-York Post-office.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

$55,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved property in the City; no commissions charged. Apply to J. J. [illegible], No. 67 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON City property or approved paper.

G. BLATT, No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 34.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 28th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board,

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the [illegible] day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed.

By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST.,
Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.

SAMUEL B. [illegible], Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.	

MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

FATHERS, MOTHERS, UNCLES, AUNTS, GUARDIANS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

If you wish to make Christmas and New-Year's Gifts to children, present them with a Bank Book and a small deposit; by such gifts you educate them to save, whereas by useless toys and trinkets you educate them to waste and spend money.

THE SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE,
Established 1853.

Take deposits as low as Five Cents or as high as $5,000
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Interest allowed 6 per cent. free of tax.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST, $10,000 IN 7-30 Government Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each—Nos. 2,718, 2,719, 27,120, 27,121, 27,127 letter C, 27,128 letter D, 59,230 letter B, 59,231 letter C, 59,232 letter D, 66,145. For their return the above reward will be paid, or in proportion for any part, by COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 52 William-st.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, A GOLD ENAMeled BRACELET, in going from 40th-st. through 5th-av. and 23d-st. to 4th-av. The finder will receive a suitable reward on returning it to Mr. MILLS, No. 78 Broad-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN BROADWAY and 3d-av., a CAMEL'S HAIR SCARF. The finder will receive a reward on leaving it at No. 33 West 33d-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

A remarkably fine collection of paintings by the best AMERICAN ARTISTS. Also, a few choice foreign works, mainly the property of a well-known collector of Baltimore, consigned to S. P. Avery. Among them will be found three of the LARGEST and FINEST subjects ever executed by

DURAND,

and representative specimens of the following American artists:

Bierstadt,	Jas. Hart,	Kensett,	Cropsey,
Gifford,	Casilear,	W. H. Beard,	Suydam,
W. Hart,	G. H. Hall,	Haseltine,	Hubbard,
Whittredge,	Lambdin,	Mignot,	W. T. Hays,
Tait,	Edmonds,	S. Colman,	W. T. Richards,
Gignoux,	P. Weber,	Vedder,	Blauvelt,
Nehlig,	De Haas,	Mrs. Spencer,	Rossiter.

The pictures of foreign artists are by

Valet,	Litchschauer,	Auken,	Lassalle,
Billotte,	Lanfant de Metz,	Lambert,	David,
Rozier,	Jacques Meris,	Cossmann,	Couty,
Chitillion,	Duverger,	Jacomin,	Geurard,
Marre,	De Rudder,	Chamerlat,	D'Orschevillers,
Galletti,	Heinrich,	Grund,	Reichard.

They will be on free exhibition, with catalogues, on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. three evenings previous to the sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, Office No. 116 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, by order of Messrs. John Kerr & Co., the contents of the brewery Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st., consisting of engine, malt-mill, mashing-machine, copper pumps and pipes, underback beer-troughs, &c.; also, one copper boiler, containing about 160 bbls., and one iron boiler of 60 bbls.; 2½ bales of hops, growth of 1866, syrup, molasses and malt, empty casks, hogsheads and barrels, horses, carts and harness, and also the furniture of the office.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, December twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, CIGARS, &c., &c., for account of whom it may concern.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock,
At Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer—Salesroom 910 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

SNELLING & ADAMS will sell at their salesroom, at 11 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, an invoice of ladies' and misses' hats, consisting of Angola, Turban, [illegible] and other styles.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

CLOSING SALE.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.

The entire balance remaining unsold on the 20th will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Old London Dock and other brandies, various vintages; old Port and Madeira wines, pale and golden sherries, champagnes, Holland and English gins, St. Croix and Jamaica rum; old pineapple rum; Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, in bottles, cases and demijohns; a few lines of fine wines, &c., imported in cases. Also, the balance of the private stock sold by order of executor, consisting of some very rare sherries, port, Madeira and brandies, very old, long time in glass. Also, some very choice Monongahela and Bourbon whiskies of great age, omitted from last sale; one jar very fine old Irish whisky. Our friends are assured that this sale comprises goods well worthy of their attention.

Also, an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of El Solde, Santiago operas, Lluna Llena operas, Flor de Mayo operas, and other brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CHOICE WINES, &c., FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE STOCK OF CHESTER DRIGGS, DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., the following fine grades of wine, by order of the Executor of Phebe Driggs, formerly part of the stock of Chester Driggs, deceased, viz.: Bottles Old Martel Brandy, Old Queen's do., Verzendy Champagne, Old Sherry, California Wines, imported Claret, 2 cases Schroder & Schyler Lafitte, do. 1 case Ramsey Crook's Lafitte of 1848, 14 bottles Latour Blanche, 10 cases Chateau Margaux and Lafitte of Brandenberg Freres' Sauterne, Port, Madeira, Curacoa, Longworth's Wine, Bitters, Kernel, &c., &c. All guaranteed, and sold only to close the estate, without reserve.

Also, immediately after the above, 10 cases St. Domingo Bitters, 10 cases St. Domingo Punch, 10 cases Wine, 10 cases Gin Cocktail, 10 cases Champagne. Without reserve.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

Works by the best American and foreign artists, such as DURAND, HART, CROPSEY, KENSETT, BIERSTADT, &c., &c., and DUVERGER, BILLOTTE, DAVID, LASSALLE, MASSE, LAMBERT, DE RUDDER, LANFANT DE METZ, &c., to be sold at auction to-night at LEEDS' gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

JAMES M. HART'S,

Large painting of "FARMINGTON, CONN.," and other important pictures by distinguished American artists, will be sold THIS EVENING by H. LEEDS, No. 817 Broadway.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 28, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—
800 packages, halves and quarters, sound.
200 packages, extra fine fruit, sound.
200 packages slightly stained.
PEANUTS—40 bags.
SMYRNA FIGS—760 boxes superfine Smyrna Figs.
CURRANTS—5 barrels.
SHELLED ALMONDS—10 bags Shelled Almonds.
FIGS—8 cases cartons.
VALENCIA RAISINS—150 boxes, (under inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it may concern.)
SARDINES—100 cases, quarter boxes.
At 12 o'clock, within the store,
FRESH MALAGA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
150 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
730 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex. *Annie Ramsey*, from Malaga.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

LARGE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

The property of a connoisseur of this City who is going abroad.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF FLEMISH AND BELGIAN PICTURES, just received from Europe and NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED in this country.

Now on exhibition with catalogues, and will be sold without reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, at 4 o'clock, a large collection of

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

including Audubon's "Birds of America," in 5 vols., folio, and a set of the 8vo. edition of "Birds and Quadrupeds," in 11 vols.; several superb books illustrated by Dore, embracing Milton in full morocco, and others, and various other beautiful books. Also, a collection of miscellaneous literature, handsome juveniles, &c. And also an assortment of frames and pictures.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway.
Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.; Libraries catalogued and sold.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Elegantly Bound and Illustrated Books suitable for Holiday Presents, Photograph Albums, Juvenile Books, great variety, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.

The advertisement calling for proposals for oil, dated Dec. 15, 1866, having been found to contain an error, has been corrected as below, viz: the words "sperm" and "lard" in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, are omitted, leaving it to the option of bidders to propose for either kind of oil.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Lard Oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery, in each case, must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 2d day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 16th day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of June, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received, at the same time, for ten thousand (10,000) gallons of Colsa Oil or Lard Oil, in two lots of five thousand (5,000) gallons each, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1867.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard, or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses*," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United Sates.

By order of the Light-house Board.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality and to be delivered immediately, free of expense, to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

100 barrels pulverized sea coal; 10 barrels pulverized facings.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

300 pounds woolen thrumbs; 50 brass locks and keys; 1 No. 1 small turning machine, extra faces; 1 No. 0 forming machine, 2 rolls 37 inches long; 1 No. 1 double seaming stake, 11 inches x 16 inches; 1 hollow mawdrill stake; 1,000 W. O. pipe staves, 54 inches; 250 pairs hogshead heading, 32 inches.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

120 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil; 80 fathoms 2¼ inches wire rope.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1,500 sheets 24 oz. and 1,500 sheets 26 oz. sheathing metal; 25 tons best junk from half-worn rigging, for making oakum.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

100 iron boiler tubes, 2¼ inches outside diameter by 61 inches long.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, pastry, fine desserts; has the best of reference. Call at No. 94 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very competent woman, with City reference from her last place, and assist with the washing; wages not so much an object as a home. Inquire at No. 103 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family, and give the best of reference for three years from last place. Call at No. 301 2d-av., corner of 24th-st., at the side door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches, soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as cook, washer and ironer, by a Welsh Protestant girl; City or country; can give best City references. Apply at No. 422 East 13th-st., for one day only.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 62 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as waiter or nurse in a gentleman's family. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN girl, with a small American family, as a cook or at housework. Call at No. 159 Christie-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 424 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN a situation as coachman and groom; ten years' experience with horses, and two years' good reference from his last employer. Call on or address D. T. B., No. 28 Cornelia-st., until suited.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man, English, without family; can take the entire management of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address, for one week, J. W. M., care Weathered & Cherevoy, No. 117 Prince-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single Protestant man; has first-class references from last employer; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 744 Broadway, Trainor's saddlery-store, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A YOUNG INfant. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; CITY reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE YET—A work of historical value and national importance. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In press:

FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS.

By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian. In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid steel portraits and battle scenes, comprising the early life, public services and naval career of our naval heroes. To experienced agents, a more popular and rapid-selling book was never offered. Sold only by agents. Send at once for the outfit, and commence the canvass.

Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL STAtionery house down town; one who is perfectly competent to take charge of a large business in all its branches. State name, age, reference and salary expected. None others need apply to Box 2,228 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

IRON HATSTANDS.

THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST.

For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 29th December, at 12 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamers of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 12
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana,) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
H. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the general coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana," P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, S. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 18 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
DEPOT OF PURE WINES
MADE AT HIS
CROTON POINT VINEYARDS,
SOLD AT No 7 CLINTON HALL
ASTOR PLACE COR. 8TH ST.

Where his superior Port, fine Dinner Sherry and excellent Still Catawba Wines can be obtained.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THE "HOUSE SAVINGS BANK" will build neat Cottages in the vicinity of New-York, costing about $1,500, which will be sold to occupants, giving the purchaser the privilege of paying for the same by installments. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 100 feet below Grand-st. Parties desiring to locate in this great business centre would do well to apply at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or between 6 and 8 P. M. at No. 158 West 21st-st., to the owner's Agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st. J. H. HERRICK, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class house, 37½ feet wide; lot about 37½x200 feet. This is one of the most comfortable and complete residences in the City. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEW-Jersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Piermont, on the Hudson, until the 1st of May, the owner is obliged to leave on business, and will make a most liberal arrangement with a proper party; everything ready for immediate occupancy. Call on E. BELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 20, Friday and Saturday morning only.

$800.—AT THIS RATE PER YEAR will hire house No. 110 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; gas, water, 12 rooms, good neighborhood: fifteen minutes from Fulton Ferry by cars; immediate possession. F. J. BEAN, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

A SMALL OFFICE ON BROADWAY, near Fulton-st., in a fine building. Apply at No. 200 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE— West of 5th-av., near the Broadway cars. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH lessons at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family; several nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

RE-UNION HOTEL, 42D-ST. AND 4TH-av., has been improved and remodeled. Rooms en suite or single, for first-class families; table a la European. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian, and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOSING OUT.
HOLIDAY GOODS AT COST.
W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
of every description. Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Glove-boxes, Games, &c., &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, plaintiff, against HENRY WIBBEN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $462 90, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1866, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, for himself.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
Int. Rev. 50 cent stamp, canceled. n23-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 Duane-st.
[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.]
d7-law6wF*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LECTURE BY REV. I. F. HECKER at Irving Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1866, at 8 P. M. Subject: *Luther and the Reformation*. Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE STODART
NEW SCALE
PIANO-FORTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF TO THOSE DESIROUS of purchasing an instrument unequaled in strength of mechanism, durability of wear, beauty of tone, exquisiteness of touch, and elegance of finish.
In addition to those desirable qualities peculiarly its own, the STODART Piano-forte contains every really valuable improvement, placing them, in every essential, superior to any other Piano now manufactured.
Thirty years of continued success in the manufacture and sale of the Stodart Piano have distributed these instruments throughout the land, and in no case have they failed to give unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.
STODART & MORRIS,
NO. 684 BROADWAY.

DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 93 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST. ONLY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, *(as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,)* and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each.
Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done. J. SAENGER, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,200.—FOR SALE—HOTEL, BILLIARD saloon and bar attached, fourteen beds and bedding, Harrison-st.; splendid location and chance; also, splendid boarding-house near 32d-st., elegantly furnished, $6,000, clearing net $700 per month; butcher's market, 86th-st. and 3d-av.; old and spacious market-house, $700. Apply at 208 Broadway, Room 18.

$50.000 TO $200,000 WANTED AS manufacturing capital in a first-class business, well protected by patents. To an acceptable party (of strictly first-class standing) having that amount a liberal offer will be made. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Room No. 87 Everett House, New-York.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN DOING an extensive business want a party in this city with $25,000 to take the agency of their goods. A safe and profitable arrangement would be made with a proper person. Address R. A., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACtive, with $15,000 to $20,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,329 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A RETAIL JEWELRY and Yankee notion business, clearing $40 a week. Address O. K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK-STORE, No. 11 Bible House.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF SOUTHWICK & WOOD is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.
A. H. SOUTHWICK,
JOHN WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS. CARRIAGES.
100 Sleighs for sale; 1,000 Strap Sleigh Bells.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

THE NEW LIVERY STABLE OF RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS is now completed and open to the public. This establishment offers unequaled accommodations for the keeping of horses and is convenient to the car and stage routes. The attention of those keeping horses is respectfully called to this stable, and also the patronage solicited of those living out of town and accustomed to drive into the City.
RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS,
Nos. 118 to 128 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

A NEW TOP-BUGGY; ALSO, A NO-TOP turn-over seat—sold at a sacrifice, at CROSSMON'S stable, 32d-st., near 3d-av.

A BEAUTIFUL TURN-OVER SEAT phaeton, or dog-cart; also harness. At Fifth-avenue Stables, corner 44th-st. and 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—DEBORAH.—LEAH, TO-NIGHT.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st., at Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, where seats can be secured three nights in advance. Orchestra seats, $3; Private boxes, $4 and $5; Dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family circle, 75c.
A Branch Ristori ticket office at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured at the regular price.
This FRIDAY, Dec. 28, for the first time in New-York, ADELAIDE RISTORI, in Mosenthal's Drama, DEBORAH,
(the drama upon which Mr. Augustin Daly founded his very successful adaptation of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.)
MONDAY—MARY STUART.
SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.
In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear this season ONLY ON THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION—CAMMA and MIRRA.

THE ONLY RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.
FRENCH THEATRE. Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
Ristori Ticket Office, at No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st., Beer & Schirmer's, and Branch Office at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½.
RISTORI'S ONLY MATINEE THIS SEASON.
FOR THE FIRST TIME AT A MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI.....as.....MEDEA.
The tragedy selected for Mme. Ristori's eventful DEBUT IN AMERICA.
Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, $2. Private Boxes can be secured at their usual price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Benefit of the whole French Company.
LUCIE DE LAMMERMOOR,
Opera in four acts, by Donizetti.
Elvira Naddi, Armand, Wilhem, Surmont, Walter and Scribot.
Seats for sale at the theatre and at No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
comprising every variety of

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE!
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. '61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE—A medium through which teachers may secure remunerative positions; private families, schools, academies, colleges, and all other institutions of learning, be put in correspondence with teachers of the highest order of talent and experience. Orders for books, stationery and school apparatus promptly filled at trade prices.
For information respecting our business integrity, we refer by permission to Rev. Nicholas Van Sant, Nyack, N. Y.; Rev. H. A. Butts, Pastor of Prospect-st. Church, Paterson, N. J., and to Dearborn Brothers, No. 62 South-st., New-York.
For form of applications and further particulars, address C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st.

A STUDENT, A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, disengaged mornings and evenings, desires private pupils in the classics, mathematics, natural sciences, or English branches. Refers to Professors Chandler, Rood and others, Columbia College, and to patrons. Address H., Station G, City.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES— Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

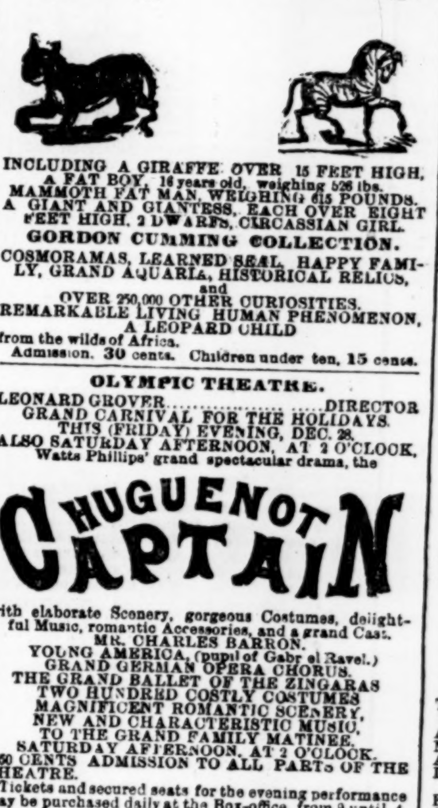
TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO HAS taught three years in a French institute wishes a situation in a private family, or in a boarding-school in the country; he can teach French, Spanish, violin and oral music. Address M. BELLANY, care of D. Leroy, No. 913 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO ED-UCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 115 East 31st st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
And the amusing domestic drama of
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
To conclude with
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.



INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON,
A LEOPARD CHILD
from the wilds of Africa.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
GRAND CARNIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 28,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Watts Phillips' grand spectacular drama, the

HUGUENOT CAPTAIN

with elaborate Scenery, gorgeous Costumes, delightful Music, romantic Accessories, and a grand Cast.
MR. CHARLES BARRON.
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel.)
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE ZINGARAS
TWO HUNDRED COSTLY COSTUMES
MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SCENERY,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC,
TO THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
50 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Tickets and secured seats for the evening performance may be purchased daily at the Box-office from 9 until 4.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1866,
MR. GEORGE SCHNEIDER'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
on which occasion the following eminent talent have kindly consented to assist:
Mme. MARIE FRIEDERICI, Prima Donna.
Miss ROSA HIRSCHMAN, Pianiste.
Herr Wm. Formes, Baritone. Herr Adolph Sohst, Basso.
Mr. Julius Bernstein, Violin. Mr. Bergner, Cello.
Mr. Heindl, Flute. Mr. F. Letsch, Trombone.
Chorus of the N. Y. Sangerunde.....Mr. C. Traeger
Chorus of the Beethoven Mannerchor.....Mr. E. Weber
And Grand Orchestra.
Mr. ANSCHUTZ, } Conductors.
Mr. BERGMAN, }
WILLIAM GRASEARTT, Accompanyist.
Tickets, $1; for sale at the music-stores and Irving Hall.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY, SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MATINEE at 11 A. M. DOORS OPEN at 10½.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
M. HARTZ' NEW FEAT,
MULTUM IN PARVO,
with other miracles, including his great success,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR,
and the greatest programme ever offered to an audience.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; children half price.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 10 till 4; doors open at 7¼. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY, DEC. 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS BY THE MEMBERS OF
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawrence & Cohen,
NO. 184 WILLIAM-ST.,
Have on hand a splendid Assortment of the
Crystallized Pearl
VISITING CARDS.
Inimitably beautiful, and resemble the real pearl almost to nature itself. It is a wonderful discovery, and these gems can be printed as readily as on ordinary cards.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.
Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
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AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.
ALPHA—BETTA—CALLY.
Always Brilliant Combinations—Desirable, Enlivening, Handsome, Inciting, Joyous, Keen, Learning, Musical, Original, Piquant, Questioning, Racy, Salient, Truthful, Useful, Virtuous, Winning, Xquisite, Youthful, Zealous, &c. Do not fail to see the January No., with Brilliant Novelities. Now Ready. Single, 15 cents, post free; yearly $1 50, with a pearl pocket knife, or compass, or good box of paints as a premium. Additional copies. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The funds for current expenses being nearly exhausted, the Society earnestly appeal to those who are disposed to assist this class of sufferers, with the request that contributions be sent either to Dr. Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 2d-av., or to the undersigned. *No one is, at present, authorized to call for subscriptions.* All ruptured and crippled will receive aid upon calling at the Institution; the poor, without charge; others, according to their ability.
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st., New-York.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

NO SOAP, NO WATER, NO SLOP.— BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH for windows, mirrors, gold, silver plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c.; a new invention of the greatest practical worth, convenience and economy, indispensable to all housekeepers, hotel-keepers, storekeepers, &c. Manufactory, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y. For sale at all grocery-stores.

PERRY'S FAMILY LINIMENT IS FOUND to effect a prompt and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Chafings, Bruises, [illegible] chilblains, Corns, [illegible] [illegible] all druggists. Get it at once. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL NIGHT!
FAREWELL NIGHT!
OF
MAX MARETZEK'S
OPERA SEASON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock,
being the farewell night of the opera season, will be produced Rossini's immortal Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
(Il Barbiere de Seviglia,)
with its unparalleled cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Sig. BARAGLI, Sig. BELLINI,
Sig. ANTONUCCI, Mme. HENRY,
GEORGIO RONCONI,
being the farewell night
MR. MAX MARETZEK will conduct.
NOTICE.—Miss KELLOGG will sing during the music lesson scene the celebrated Venzano Waltz.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear as OTHELLO,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO,
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Desdemona.....Madame Methua Scheller
Emilia.....Miss Ida Vernon
Cassio.....Mr. J. N. Gotthold
and a powerful cast.
Admission—Parquette and dress circle, $1 50; family circle, $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28,
FAREWELL NIGHT
IN
BROOKLYN,
For the season,
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear, by special desire, in his grand role of
HAMLET.
Presented with the same splendor of costume, appointments and cast as at the Winter Garden.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR A. GROSSI,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES.
THE MARCH OF CUPID.
THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS.
THE RAIN OF FIRE.
THE DIAMONDTURES.
THE SHOWER OF GOLD.
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, 1866,
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
NINETEENTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle.....$1
Family Circle.....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
THE NEW BOWERY COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Dec. 28,
AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
SEVEN CAPITAL PIECES.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.
THE NEW BOWERY COMPANY,
THE OLD BOWERY COMPANY,
AND, BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE MANY MANAGERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FROM ALL THE THEATRES IN THE CITY HAVE TENDERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES.
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mr. J. J. PRIOR, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. C. BONIFACE, J. NAGLE, GEO. BROOKS, LITTLE MAC, T. DONNELLY, F. EVANS, G. L. FOX.
DURING THE EVENING Mr. J. W. LINGARD will address the AUDIENCE surrounded by his company.
THE EIGHTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS APPEARS.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT!
For the benefit of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
CONDUCTED BY
DR. WM. BERGE,
ASSISTED BY
Mrs. EUGENE CRUGER, Mrs. HOLBROOK,
Miss SIMMS, Miss MAYER,
Miss TERESA WERNEKE, Miss LIBBIE SMITH,
Miss MARY WERNEKE, (Harpist,)
Miss MARGUERITA DE FERSEN, and
Miss LEONITA DE FERSEN,
their first appearance in America.
Mr. MARCO DUSCHNITZ, Mr. W. S. LEGGAT,
Mr. C. J. A. WERNEKE, Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. CHRIS. BERGE, Mr. GEO. B. EDDY,
Mr. FRANK ROBERTS, Mr. A. C. LEGGAT,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
and a grand chorus of fifty singers from the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons.
Tickets for sale by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; Sunday-School Union, No. 762 Broadway; Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, No. 13 East 21st-st.; Messrs. Blossom & Co., No. 312 Greenwich-st.; Dr. Chas. A. Budd, No. 212 4th-av.; Messrs. Leggat Bros., No. 113 Nassau-st.; Messrs. J. O. Seymour & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., and at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND HOLIDAY CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1866.
The following eminent artists have been engaged and will appear:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Soprano.
W. J. HILL, Tenor.
J. POLLACK, Baritone.
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
G. N. COLBY, Accompanyist.
F. J. EBEN, Flutist.
Theodore Thomas and his
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert commences at 8.
Tickets $1; no reserved seats. For sale at all the music-stores and theatre ticket offices, and at the door the night of the concert.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
MAN IN BLACK!!
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
LORD LOVEL, TWO POMPEYS, BURLESQUES, &c.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
New Overture, FIRST APPEARANCE Continued rush
New Ballads, OF LITTLE MAC. For secured
New Chorus, ICI L'ON PARLE. Seats. The im-
New Music, FRANCAIS or JOCKO. mense compa-
New Comedy, THE GREAT LEON. ny in new fea-
New Dances, THE GREAT LEON. tures every
New Quartet, SCHMITT MIT A Y. week.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION
OF
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
WILL OPEN
THIS DAY AND EVENING,
AT
THE STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DR. COLTON will have the pleasure to give A GRAND EXHIBITION of the NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
on which occasion
EIGHT GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES
will inhale the gas. Those who would enjoy an evening of downright HEARTY LAUGHTER will be gratified. The anæsthetic powers of the gas will be illustrated by extracting a few teeth, at the close of the exhibition, for any who may volunteer from the audience.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, can obtain tickets free of charge at the office before the evening of exhibition.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
The great Polynational Mimic,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.—SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBItion of the very superior collection of FRENCH PAINTINGS, contributed by prominent artists of the modern French school, including choice works by Gustave Doré, Diaz, Ziem, Baron, Escosura, Fauvelet, Theo Frère, Fichel, Carl Girardet, Lenfant de Metz, Jules Héreau, Lefèvre, Lambinet, Martinus, Jules Noel, Pasini, Plassan, Patrois, Roybet, Troyon, Tissot, Veron, Vollon, and several others of equal merit.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Fine Art Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.
A. CADART,
President of the French Etching Club.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.— THE WASHINGTON TWINS, born alive, having two heads, two arms, and but one body and one pair legs; also the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, and Natural History—all of which are illustrated daily by Lectures and Microscopic Views, at the New-York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Revolution in Ocean Telegraphy—The Submarine Polar Telegraph.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the greatest difficulty attending the working of submarine cables hitherto has been the uncertain action of the indicators at either end of a line. It might be supposed, and, no doubt, it is a pretty general belief, that once the transmission of an electric current is secured, the communication of ideas thereby is an easy matter, and only asks for the exercise of ordinary scientific skill to bring it about. The fact, however, is far otherwise; the cable may talk ever so volubly, but the trouble is to find out what it says. The scientific apparatus which suits admirably all the necessities of the case at either end of an overland wire has been found unfit for submarine telegraphy, and special apparatus has had to be provided. We have not space to describe the working of the ingenious mechanism now employed to translate the messages sent by the different cables in operation, but it is true that in the uncertain working of this, notwithstanding the skill brought to bear in its construction, has hitherto lain the chief impediment to a more rapid and correct transmission of messages, and to an important reduction in the tariff.

This may be sufficiently illustrated by a single instance: Since the completion of the Atlantic Cable it has been found necessary to erect a tower of solid masonry at Heart's Content, wherein the indicating apparatus may be worked, secure from the vibrations to which it was subject when in an ordinary house building. With apparatus so delicately constructed that its working is interrupted by the otherwise imperceptible vibrations of the flooring of a dwelling house, it is not surprising that messages are frequently unintelligible, and have to be repeated again and again, as they frequently have on all submarine lines. This, we repeat, has been the great difficulty in the way of making the working of such cables perfect, and in materially cheapening the cost of transmitting messages, and we hail with much satisfaction the promise held out to us in the invention hereafter described, that this difficulty will exist no longer than is necessary to make arrangements for its application to the ends of the different cables now working.

THE SUBMARINE POLAR TELEGRAPH.

This is the name by which this latest invention in telegraphy is to be known. The principle upon which it is constructed was discovered or rather first applied in 1851 by the patentee, Mr. GEORGE LITTLE, an Englishman, who then made ineffectual efforts to obtain the necessary patronage for this invention. This he might have obtained had it not been for certain defects in the apparatus since overcome. Despairing, however, of obtaining in his own country the aid required to enable him to correct the imperfections, he came to New-York, where he in time succeeded in meeting, in Mr. E. S. HIDDEN, a practical machinist, the coöperation and pecuniary assistance needed. For more than a year Mr. LITTLE, assisted by Mr. HIDDEN, has been hard at work in the workshop of the latter, corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street, in the perfecting, to a mathematical nicety, his apparatus, and this he now claims to have accomplished. The instrument stands not more than ten inches high, and is in shape like the pedestal of a statuette. It is hollow—the interior, with the exception of a central space an inch in diameter, being filled with a coil of the finest copper wire. Resting in this space and rising about three inches above the top surface of the pedestal, is the indicator. This is a glass cylinder about an inch in diameter with convex ends hermetically sealed. Within it, floating in alcohol, is the needle or point which tells the story. This needle or indicator proper is also made of glass and maintains its vertical position in the cylinder from the buoyancy of the bulb which forms its centre, and rests upon the alcohol in the same manner as a hydrometer. Around the bulb is a little band of copper, and around the cylinder outside is another band. This, with the exception of one item hereafter referred to, describes the apparatus. Now, when the connections are made between the cable, or the wire from any battery and the instrument, the process of telegraphing is as simple as the result is apparently infallible. That process is conducted in this way: Standing out from the apparatus described, but attached to it by wires communicating with the interior coil, is a little instrument upon which the manipulation is done. It simply presents to the fingers of the operator two nobs, by the pressing and releasing of which he makes or breaks the connection between the battery and the coil at pleasure. One of these nobs represents the south pole, the other the north. Now, presuming that the connection is made between the ends of a cable and an indicator or "submarine polar telegraph," as it is called, at either end the operator proceeds to communicate in this fashion: say he presses the nob to his right, thus forming a connection between the cable and the coil before described; this connection manifests itself immediately in the motion of the needle point, within the cylinder, from the vertical position in which it is when undisturbed, until it touches the side, or nearly so, of the surrounding cylinder moving from south to north; as long as the finger rests upon this nob the needle remains fixed at the extreme northern limit which it can reach. When the pressure is removed it immediately returns to its vertical position. Now let him press the nob to his left hand, and the needle answers not as before with the motion to the north, but from the vertical to the south, where it is retained or released at pleasure. With the foregoing description of the form of the floating indicator, the cause of this movement will be readily understood by all more or less acquainted with the nature of the galvanic current. When the communication is made by touching the nob to the right, the magnetic current is conveyed through the interior coil to the outer band on the cylinder, in which floats the indicator. The band thus made magnetic attracts the band which encircles the bulb of the needle; this last named metallic strip is a little higher than the outer one now magnetized, and is drawn down to it, lowering with it that side of the bulb, of course, and giving the lateral motion northward to the needle point above. When the communication is made by touching the nob to the left hand, in the same manner as when we reverse the poles of a horse-shoe magnet presented to the balanced needle of the compass, the opposite result is obtained; in other words, the needle makes its lateral motion to the south. In this implicit obedience to the finger's touch lies the whole merit of the invention, and the obedience is most implicit. The needle answers instantaneously and invariably in correct response to the manipulator, however distant from each other they may be. In illustration of this, and in proof of the wonderful sensitiveness of the apparatus, experiments were made before us yesterday through coils of wire representing a cable length of 375 miles. The result was most successful; the indicator at the one end answered to the manipulator at the other with the motion called for by his touch; and further, to cap the climax, the battery which produced the required magnetic current consisted of a plate of copper and one of zinc, each of them but a trifle more than a silver dollar's diameter, and neither of them thicker than a five-cent piece, and between these the moist tongue of the experimenter! The connection being made between the plates of this novel battery and the indicator, the needle answered, as commanded, north or south. We hope this description, as clear as it is in our power to make it without diagrams, will awaken the curiosity of those interested in such matters, to watch for the result of the experiments soon to be tried by the application of the apparatus to the great Atlantic Cable. In the meantime, Mr. LITTLE has returned to England, where he has successfully made his first experiment with a cable in active operation—that connecting France and England. Mr. HIDDEN received on the 7th of this month the following telegram by Atlantic Cable:

DEC. 6.

To E. S. Hidden:

Connected instruments last night. LITTLE in France. I lodgin, worked most satisfactorily. BRETT.

This dispatch itself affords an amusing illustration of the necessity of such an apparatus in connection with the Atlantic Cable, as that which LITTLE's invention claims to be. The ninth word, "Lodgin," was of course written on the other side London. Mr. HIDDEN, however, desirous to make assurance doubly sure, suggested to the Cable people here that there must be an error in this word. A message of inquiry was dispatched, and the following answer was received:

"The ninth word in your Cable dispatch should be London."

Here it is seen that out of the very imperfection, now about to be set aside, three telegrams passed through the cable to do the work of one, occupying the time of the operators on either side, and the still more valuable time of the Cable itself.

We shall watch with exceeding interest for the results of further experiments by Mr. LITTLE, and hope to hear, before many days, that they are a complete success, having achieved a crowning triumph by successful working with the Atlantic Cable. When, by the application of this discovery to ocean telegraphy, the transmission of messages will be as rapid, and the messages themselves as correctly rendered, as are those now received by overland wires, we shall have good reason to rejoice, and the public with us.

CITY CORRUPTION.

The Citizens' Association vs. The Street Commissioner—Action against Chas. G. Cornell Commenced in the Supreme Court.

In the TIMES of Oct. 11 was printed a synopsis of a report made to His Excellency Gov. FENTON in reference to certain transactions in the office of the Street Commissioner. There were 17 distinct charges and specifications made against the Commissioner, CHARLES G. CORNELL, embracing "malfeasance and malversation in office, abuse of official power, prostitution of his office, &c." Based upon this report a complaint has been made against the Commissioner and formally filed in the Supreme Court. The complaint commences as follows:

Supreme Court—Christopher Pullman and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, *vs.* Charles G. Cornell, late Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, The Common Council of the said City.

COMPLAINT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN and JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR., the plaintiffs, by JOSEPH F. DALY, their attorney, complaining on their own behalf, and on behalf of the other members of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and desiring the trial of this action to be had in said City and county, by this their complaint show:

First—That the above-named defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are and were at the times hereinafter mentioned a municipal corporation, established by several charters granted and acts passed by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly. That the Common Council of the City of New-York is and was at such time invested by the charters aforesaid with the legislative powers of said corporation for the government of said City, and is and was, and the members thereof are and were, trustees of the property, funds and effects of said City, so far as such property, funds and effects are or may be committed to their management and control. That the said Common Council is composed of two separate legislative bodies, called respectively the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen, and now and at the times hereinafter stated the said Board of Aldermen is and was composed of seventeen members, and the said Board of Councilmen is and was composed of twenty-four members; and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and the said Common Council, are made parties defendant to this action, because their consent and the consent of the other members of the Common Council, to be joined as plaintiffs herein, cannot be obtained. That the plaintiffs are and were at the dates hereinafter mentioned members of the said Common Council, the plaintiff PULLMAN having been duly elected, sworn and admitted a member of such Board of Councilmen, to serve from the first Monday of January, 1866, to the first Monday of January, 1867, and the plaintiff VARNUM having been duly elected, sworn and admitted a member of said Board of Aldermen to serve from the first Monday of January, 1866, to the first Monday of January, 1868, in right thereof were and are co-trustees with the other members of the said Common Council of the aforesaid property, funds and effects, and bound by law and equity to protect and preserve said property, funds and effects to the people of said City, who are the beneficiaries of said trust.

The complaint then goes on to state that CHARLES G. CORNELL was Street Commissioner of the City, and the agent of the municipal authorities, and that as such agent it was his duty to keep in repair all the public roads of the City, and to make contracts for all repairs required. It then proceeds to state that Mr. CORNELL improperly drew requisitions upon the Comptroller, and induced him to draw his warrants for various sums upon the Chamberlain for work alleged to have been done upon Eighth-avenue, Bloomingdale Road, Kingsbridge Road and other avenues, and charges that the sums so drawn were in excess of the amounts actually expended; and that the surplus funds thus obtained were applied "to his own or other improper use."

The complaint concludes as follows:

And plaintiffs show, on information and belief, that by reason of the aforesaid fraudulent acts of said defendant, CHARLES G. CORNELL, as Street Commissioner and agent of the said municipal corporation, and of said Trustees as aforesaid, the said CHARLES G. CORNELL has defrauded the said municipal corporation, and the said Trustees, and the said trust funds, of in the aggregate about the sum of $239,013 31. And plaintiffs further show that on or about the 10th day of October, 1866, certain charges of conversion of the public funds and official misconduct, which charges included the fraudulent acts above set forth were preferred against said CORNELL before the Governor of the State of New-York, who required the said CORNELL to make answer thereto, and appointed a Commissioner pursuant to law to investigate said charges, and that said Commissioner, appointed the 26th day of November, 1866, to investigate said charges, and the Attorney-General of this State notified said CORNELL thereof, and that said CORNELL, in order to avoid such investigation as plaintiff believes, on the 17th day of November, 1866, resigned his office of Street Commissioner aforesaid, and refused to attend before such Commissioner, and said CHARLES G. CORNELL, from and after said last named day, was and is no longer Street Commissioner of said City; but said CORNELL has never refunded such moneys so converted by him or any part thereof. Wherefore plaintiffs pray the judgment of this Court, directing the said defendant, CHARLES G. CORNELL, to refund and pay into the Treasury of the City of New-York all the aforesaid moneys so converted by him and for such other or further relief as may be given.

JOSEPH F. DALY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
GEORGE F. NOYES, of Counsel.

State, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN and JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., being duly sworn, depose and say that they are the plaintiffs in the foregoing complaint, and that the same is true of their own knowledge, excepting as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters they believe it to be true.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.

Sworn before me this 27th day of December, 1866.
JOHN McCAHILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STREET CLEANING.

Letter from J. R. Whiting, Esq.—Correspondence with Mr. Schultz.

DEPARTMENT FOR STREET CLEANING,
No. 308 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg that you will suspend your judgment upon the street-cleaning contract and its execution by me since I have had the control of it—a period of about three months and a half, and not six months, as stated by Mr. SCHULTZ in his published letter of yesterday.

I regret, and am more than surprised that Mr. SCHULTZ, after being applied to by letter from me and his answer thereto, of which the following are copies, should have given his letter, with Dr. DALTON's report, to the public at this time.

In consequence of the answer, received late in the afternoon of the 26th, I made no preparation to obtain the necessary statistics to show that the Doctor's report omits many, if not most, of the essential differences between the City of Boston and the City of New-York in reference to the difficulties of street cleaning.

There are miles of plague-spots in the City of New-York, which do not exist and would not be tolerated in the City of Boston.

I have cleaned some of these spots oftener than required by the contract; and a discerning public will not fail to discover how much the sanitary reformation has been aided in this respect, without this Department finding it either useful or necessary to attack the motives of any one.

J. R. WHITING.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEPARTMENT FOR STREET CLEANING,
No. 208 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

MY DEAR SIR: On the 20th inst. I received your communication dated Dec. 6, accompanied with a copy of a rep[illegible] Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. DALTON, [illegible] street cleaning as at present in use in the City of Boston.

Permit me to thank you for your suggestions and courtesy. They shall have due consideration. I am not advised whether you wish that I make a formal reply to the Doctor's report, or to your communication, or to either, and upon these points I beg you will advise me. In the event of an answer to the Doctor's report, I require statistics not contained in that document, and I desire your permission to communicate with that officer with a view to the possession of such further information as may enable me to reply understandingly upon the subject.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. WHITING.

REPLY OF MR. SCHULTZ.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

James R. Whiting, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the President to state, in reply to yours of the 24th inst., that he is not aware that any formal reply to his communication of Dec. 9 is necessary.

Should you think it advisable or desirable to reply to the communication referred to, Dr. DALTON, the Sanitary Superintendent, will be pleased to furnish you with any information he may possess upon the present system of street cleaning in Boston, &c.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDMUND CLARKE,
Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health.

Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York was held at the institution corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday. Rev. Dr. H. A. NEELEY, Rector of Trinity Chapel, presided. After the usual opening exercises, the annual reports were read. From the report of Miss PECK, the Secretary, it appeared that at the beginning of the year there were 188 children in the institution; 6 were bound out; 24 were returned to their friends; 3 died, and 36 were admitted during the year. The number of children now in the Home is 158, being as many as can be accommodated comfortably in the building. The Secretary urges the immediate erection of an infirmary, which will cost about $25,000. Of this amount one person had offered $5,000, to be paid as soon as the remainder shall have been raised. The Treasurer's report, by Miss MARY S. JONES, stated the receipts for the year at $22,634 20. The permanent fund now amounts to $4,400, and the infirmary fund to $3,000. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. WASHBURNE, SHACKLEFORD and NEELEY. The children sang several of their favorite songs with excellent effect.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

A Young Man Arrested on a Charge of Black-Mailing—Examination Before Justice Dowling.

On Monday last ALFRED REITHER *alias* Alfred Rider, a young man of genteel address and appearance, was arrested by Detective RADFORD on a charge of black-mailing, personating a detective officer, and having threatened to arrest Mr. THOMAS M. TAYLOR, of the Everett House, on the 12th of last September. It appears that the prisoner succeeded in obtaining from Mr. TAYLOR about $1,100 at divers times on such threats and under such assumed character, and by means of sundry threats. The prisoner was on that day committed for examination and locked up in the Tombs.

Yesterday morning the proposed hearing took place before Justice DOWLING. Both the parties were represented by counsel. WM. H. ANTHON for prosecution and C. A. L. GOLDEY for defence.

The first witness examined was Mr. THOMAS M. TAYLOR, the complainant, who testified that on the evening of the first of August he was leaning against the iron railing of the house standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue; the prisoner made his appearance soon after and made some casual remark, and then immediately proposed to Mr. TAYLOR to go with him and secure a room in the Fourth-avenue, each to defray one-half of the expense. The witness stated that he made no reply to this singular proposition, but walked through Madison-square to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and thence to the Everett House, where he was stopping; soon after his taking a seat in the reading-room, the accused appeared at the door and beckoned Mr. TAYLOR to come out; at first no notice was taken of him by Mr. TAYLOR, when the prisoner stepped up and made a remark, but in so low a tone of voice that it was not understood. Mr. TAYLOR ordered REITHER from the room and desist from annoying him any further. The accused complied, but returned to the hotel a few evenings after, and sent his card up to Mr. TAYLOR; no notice was taken of it, however; a few nights later, as the complainant was sitting in the reading-room of the Everett House, the accused again made his appearance, this time at the window, at which he rapped and beckoned Mr. TAYLOR in a smiling manner; he continued so to act until the witness became impatient, and went out into the street to see what REITHER wanted; when he joined the accused, the latter said: "I sent for you and you did not come to see me;" they then walked a short distance from the hotel in conversation; REITHER then charged Mr. TAYLOR with having committed certain indecent and heinous offences, which accusation was indignantly denied. REITHER then told Mr. TAYLOR that he must go and see Capt. JOHN YOUNG, the Chief Detective of the Metropolitan Police Force, and at the same time exhibited a badge fastened to the inside of his coat, pretending that it was a Policeman's shield; Mr. TAYLOR was unable to determine upon his proper course of proceeding, as his family were out of town, so he invited the prisoner to his room in the hotel, when REITHER remarked, "You will not have as comfortable quarters down there, (meaning the Central Office of the Police Department,) as you have here." Mr. TAYLOR said he did not want to be locked up until Monday, it being then Saturday, and asked the prisoner "if the thing could not be settled in another way," and at the same time offered to pay REITHER $30 if he would let him alone, which offer was accepted; on finding that he had only $30 in his possession, Mr. TAYLOR gave it to the pretended detective and told him to come again on Monday evening at 7 o'clock for the balance. At the appointed time the prisoner reappeared and received the $20 promised him; subsequently REITHER came again to the Everett House and asked Mr. TAYLOR to grant him an interview; on reaching the latter's room the accused said, "Capt. YOUNG said that I must bring you down to him, as he wants to have you very much;" the complainant asked, "What does Capt. YOUNG want with me?" when REITHER replied, "He will tell you when he sees you;" Mr. TAYLOR then made up his mind to go and see Capt. YOUNG, and as they were leaving the room REITHER remarked, "Capt. YOUNG was to give me $50 for bringing you down there," and continued with a shrug of his shoulders, "I will get a better position there;" Mr. TAYLOR and the prisoner then left the hotel, and started down town for Police Headquarters; but after proceeding through several streets they found themselves at the East River. TAYLOR then said to REITHER, "Can't this thing be settled? I will give you $100." This offer was readily accepted, and they at once retraced their steps to the Everett House. On reaching the complainant's room, and as he was preparing to pay the stipulated $100, REITHER said, "You must give me $50 more."

The examination was then postponed until Monday, the 7th of January, at the same hour and place.

The complainant in this peculiar case is about sixty years of age, and is understood to be wealthy. The nature of the charge which REITHER made against Mr. TAYLOR did not appear during the proceedings.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proceedings Against Ex-Street Commissioner Cornell—The Barge Office—When Do the Powers of the Present Board of Councilmen Terminate?

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

Mr. PULLMAN offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Certain charges of official misconduct and conversion of the public moneys of the City of New-York by CHARLES G. CORNELL, late Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, were preferred against said CORNELL by the Citizens' Association of New-York to the Governor of New-York; and

Whereas, The Governor appointed a day for the investigation of such charges, and the said CHARLES G. CORNELL, before said day, resigned his office, with the intent to avoid such investigation; and

Whereas, It appears by said charges that said CORNELL has converted to his own use, fraudulently and unlawfully, several thousand dollars of such public moneys, and has never refunded the same or any part thereof; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corporation counsel be, and he is hereby, directed to commence immediately legal proceedings to recover from said CORNELL all the money so fraudulently and unlawfully converted by said CORNELL, and have the same refunded to the City Treasury.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Law.

On a resolution being read to pay PATRICK McMAHON $160 for the loss of a horse, Mr. PULLMAN said he hoped extensive notice would be given through the public Press that the Board of Councilmen were now prepared to pay all persons for the loss of horses who might make application, and also to pass all similar swindles.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolutions from the other Board granting a portion of the Battery as a site for a United States Barge and Revenue Office, were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Mr. PULLMAN moved that when the Board adjourn they do so to meet on Saturday next, at noon. He said that the majority of the members appeared to think that they did not go out of office until the 7th of January next; but, in his opinion, the powers of the Board terminated at noon on Saturday.

The motion was lost, and the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Health.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ presiding. The reports of standing Committees were received, none of which contained any points of interest. The Treasurer reported that the appropriation for the ensuing year was not sufficient to warrant the further employment of the full corps of Inspectors, and that the services of some would have to be dispensed with at once. An election for Inspector to fill the vacancy occasioned by the dismissal last week of Dr. GUIDO FURMAN was then gone into, resulting in the election of Dr. A. W. MACLAY. A resolution was passed fixing the salary of the Counsel to the Board (Mr. EATON) at $5,000 per annum, leaving it discretionary with the Board to allow further remuneration for his services before the Courts in its interest. A communication from J. A. JOHNSON, United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, addressed to the Secretary of State, announcing that a large quantity of rags were *en route* from the Levant to the United States, and that probably some of them were infected with cholera, was read. This brought up the question as to whether or not it was safe to admit any cargoes of rags during the prevalence of cholera in foreign countries. Dr. SWINBURNE called attention to an editorial which appeared in the *Tribune* yesterday, relative to a cholera ship having been laid alongside one of the piers last Summer, and permitted to remain there for some time. The doctor denied that any such ship had been permitted to come to our piers, and contradicted all the assertions made in the article. Reference was also made to a report in the same paper, purporting to have been culled from the annual report of the Board of Health. It was said that the *Tribune* employed a reporter to go about from one Board to another and manufacture reports for them. The annual report of the Board will not be ready for a week yet, and all reports purporting to be based upon it are simple forgeries.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction was held yesterday.

The contract for furnishing gas pendants to the Charity Hospital was awarded to MORGAN JONES, at $1 61 for one-light chandeliers and $2 53 for two-light.

A communication was received from Dr. TAYLOR, Chairman of Committee on Inspection at Bellevue Hospital, detailing the circumstances in the case of EDWARD F. BACON, in which the Coroner's Jury censure the officers of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. TAYLOR concluded as follows: "There appears from the evidence that no blame can be attached to the House Surgeons. BACON received all the attention required during the time he was in the Hospital, from 4 o'clock Dec. 8 to 7 o'clock Dec. 9, when he asked for his discharge, and went out more rational than he came in."

The number of patients treated by the Bureau of Medical Relief for the Out-door Poor, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, was 391, and the number of prescriptions dispensed, 1,218.

The Board of Police was requested to instruct officers to report to the Wardens of Bellevue Hospital the nature of the offence of all prisoners sent to this institution for medical treatment, so that all necessary precautions against escapes may be made.

A communication was received from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital in reference to the case of ORCHARD MILLER, accompanied by a statement of Dr. A. McLEAN FOREMAN, Assistant Surgeon of the Institution, in which both deny the statement that the deceased was kept in his wet clothing for three days. Both officials state that all the clothing which was wet at the time of his admission—viz.: the drawers—were at once removed, and that deceased received all the necessary care his case demanded.

Funeral of the Late Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

The obsequies of the late Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary to this country, J. C. FIGANIERE E MORAO, took place at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, of which the Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE is the useful, energetic and popular Pastor, yesterday forenoon. About 11 o'clock the remains of the deceased Minister arrived at the church, and the coffin was conveyed to its temporary resting place by the pall-bearers, CHARLES EDWARDS, Advocate of the British Consul; JOHN OSBORNE, Esq., Gen. SAMUEL J. HUNT and FREDERICK F. JONES, Esq. While the solemn procession marched up the centre aisle, and placed the coffin in the catafalque, which had been prepared for the occasion, at the railings in front of the altar, a dirge was performed on the organ with peculiarly mournful effect. After the placing of the coffin, the pall-bearers were assigned to seats in front. The clergy consisting of Rev. Father MALONE, Rev. HENRY COYLE, deacon; and Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, sub-deacon, preceded by eight Acolytes and Masters of Ceremonies, proceeded from the sacristy to the altar, all clad in full vestments. Having gone through the preliminary salutations to the altar they proceeded with the Holy Mass. The music of the requiem was ROSSI's three voice mass, and was tenderly and well performed by Miss ANNA KUHU, soprano; GOTLEIB ABELE, tenor, and ULRICK AMMAN, basso, Mr. THEODORE SCHEIMER presiding at the organ. At the conclusion of this part of the services, Rev. Father MALONE delivered a brief address, in which he eloquently eulogized the memory of the departed Minister, narrating some interesting incidents in his life, and paying a glowing tribute to his consistent character as a gentleman and a Christian. He then read the office for the dead, and after the singing of MILLER's "Libera me," the congregation was dismissed. The coffin was of rosewood, and was richly mounted. The body remained within the sacred edifice till 2 o'clock, at which time the undertakers resumed charge of it and had it removed to Jersey City, from whence it was conveyed to Philadelphia for interment. Among the distinguished gentlemen who gathered around the remains on this last sad occasion were Pierrepont Edwards, Esq., British Vice-Consul; M. De Loosay, Austrian Consul-General; Baron Boilleau, Consul-General of France; Mr. Borg, Vice-Consul of France; Mr. Dolner, Consul of Denmark; Mr. J. E. Zimmer, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands; Senor De Roosa, Portuguese Consul; and Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, United States District Attorney.

New-York City Mission.

The City Mission held their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the Trinity Methodist Church, Thirty-fourth-street. A number of the missionaries related briefly their observations and experiences in preaching Christ in tenement-houses and mission-stations, among Jews, Germans, Roman Catholics, and all sorts and conditions of men. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, gave some account of the Church accommodations and the spiritual destitutions of the Sixteenth Ward, and of the results of missionary effort in that section of the City, the opening of a mission-station in a dancing-saloon over a grog-shop, the reclamation of drunkards, &c.

Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, the Superintendent of Missions, spoke of a social meeting in the Tenth Ward Mission, from which he had just come, and said that the grand design of the City Mission was to give the Gospel to the people, and in every practicable way stimulate their self-respect. They meant to show that they cared for them in every way, temporally and spiritually. The City Mission was an auxiliary of the Church. It did not interfere with denominational rights. There was a large field at our doors, and room enough for every church and every society, though their efforts were trebled at once.

Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, pastor of the church, said he wished to identify himself with every Christian and benevolent organization. And so he cheerfully opened that church for that service. It was a treat to hear these beloved missionaries. [illegible]eserved all honor for their self-denying, faithful labor. They were like sappers and miners, much of their work was beneath the surface, out of sight and away from the eye of admiration and the tongue of applause. But he could testify to their usefulness. Within the month he had welcomed to church fellowship three persons who had been brought in by missionary effort. He wanted to call on one of these converts. He found a poor, room it is true, but it was clean and tidy. The good woman gave him a hearty welcome. He asked after their welfare and inquired how they managed to get along. And she said, "Oh, very well; we get along a great deal better since we found Jesus and began to follow in his way." And she went on to express her gratitude for the kindness she had received, and in her thankful joy she opened the stove door and exposed two good large, beautiful loaves of bread. No mean testimony, he thought, to the value of religion. The gospel that brings the home comforts to the poor man's family, that puts newly baked bread on the laboring man's table, is the gospel of this City Mission. In Ohio he met a good ministerial brother, a German, who told him that when he landed in New-York, a poor friendless stranger boy of 14 years, he was met by a City missionary and treated kindly. A place was found for him. He was led to Sabbath-school and to church, and thus commenced his Christian life. He wished a hearty God-speed to the blessed City missionary work.

The following figures present an abstract of the statistics of the month's operations: 11,489 missionary visits; 358 meetings; 904 persons to churches and missions; 303 children to Sabbath-school; 88 temperance pledges, and 57,108 tracts distributed.

Dinner to the St. Nicholas Lodge, F. A. M.

A very pleasant reunion of the members of the St. Nicholas Lodge of Masons took place at the Maison Dorée last evening, the occasion being their annual dinner, on St. John's Day. The company numbered about one hundred persons, among whom were Ex-Mayor VAUX and THOS. BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia, Gens. FOSTER, PROVOST and McNARY, Rev. Dr. WESTON, Col. DODGE and Ex-Judge DEAN. JEROME BUCK, Esq., the newly-elected Master of the Lodge, presided, and opened the intellectual exercises of the evening in a very felicitous and appropriate speech, referring in eloquent terms to the virtues of their patron Saints, St. Nicholas and St. John. The regular toasts were then read and responded to, as follows:

1. *St. Nicholas*—We have taken his name, may we emulate his virtues. Music—"Sleigh-Bell Polka."
2. *Our Visiting Brethren*—Union—the tie among men, the bond among States. Music—"He's a Jolly Good Fellow."
Responded to by THOMAS E. GARSON and Ex-Mayor VAUX.
3. *Grand Lodge*—State of New-York. Music—Masonic March.
Responded to by F. W. MILLARD.
4. *Past Masters*—They protected us in infancy, we revere them in our age. Music—"Auld Lang Syne."
Responded to by W. W. DIBBLEE.
5. *Masonry*—The corner-stone of the Republic, and the cement of the States. Music—"Star-Spangled Banner."
Responded to by Ex-Judge DEAN.
6. *The Soul of Masonry*—Charity, the fraternal chord which thrills the Masonic heart with harmonies of universal love. Music—"Then You'll Remember Me."
Responded to by Capt. ERHARDT.
7. *The Army and Navy*—May their swords be turned into the square, level and plumb. Music—"Red, White and Blue."
Responded to by Gen. McNARY.
8. *Absent Brethren*—Bright links missing from our chain. Music—"Good-bye."
Responded to by J. H. RAYNOR.
9. *Woman*—The worshipful mistress of the holy lodge of the heart. Music—"Let the Toast be Dear Woman."
Responded to by Rev. Dr. WESTON.

The St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321, F. and A. M., held their election last Tuesday, and the following officers were elected: Jerome Buck, Master: L. B. Van Kleek, S. W.; Dr. S. Payne, J. W.; R. B. Van Kleek, S. D.; J. K. Furlong, J. D.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

AN UNLICENSED PHYSICIAN.

MARGARET KEENEY, of No. 193 Elm-street, appeared in Court yesterday, with an infant in her arms, and made oath that the child had been abandoned by its mother and left upon her hands, totally unprovided for. As the applicant was unable to support the abandoned infant, she requested that it be committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. While thus stating her case Mrs. KEENEY exhibited a certificate signed by Dr. WALTER POWERS, of No. 195 Elm-street, in which the physician stated that the bearer was a respectable married woman, who kept a female boarding-house in the Sixth Ward, and that the mother of the child had decamped from her house at the hour of midnight, leaving the infant behind her. As the magistrate knew more of Dr. POWERS' real character than that person was aware, he became suspicious of the truth of the applicant's story, and dispatched an officer after the doctor. On the return of the officer with his prisoner, he made an affidavit against POWERS, in which he charged him with being an unnaturalized citizen, having no license for the practice of medicine or surgery in the State of New-York, and further accused him of having published and circulated sundry indecent handbills. It was also stated in Court, while these proceedings were going on, that Mrs. KEENEY did not reside at No. 193 Elm-street, but at No. 195, with Dr. POWERS, and that she had been in the frequent habit of taking illegitimate children from the doctor's premises to the different Police Courts in this City, where she generally managed to have the little unfortunates committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities, as she had sought to do in this case. On this statement the facts, properly attested by affidavit, Dr. POWERS was committed for trial, and locked up in default of bail, although he made desperate efforts to secure a reversion of this decision. Subsequently JOHN J. HALLENBECK, of No. 113 Fulton-street, appeared in Court, and gave the necessary surety in the sum of $1,000 for the appearance of the prisoner, and he was released. Mrs. KEENEY was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses, to secure her evidence at the trial.

AN UNSAFE OPERATION UPON A SAFE.

ALEXANDER HASBROUCK, of Nos. 154 and 155 West Washington Market, has had in his employ for some three months past a young man of respectable appearance named FREDERICK A. SCRIBER, who also resided with the family of his employer. Yesterday afternoon Mr. HASBROUCK appeared in Court and made an affidavit, in which he accused his employe of having, on the 29th of November last, taken the key of his safe from a bureau drawer in Mr. HASBROUCK's house, and then went down to the office and took from the safe $453 in Treasury notes and National Bank bills; after which he decamped. The complainant stated further that he had made inquiries and learned that young SCRIBER was in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., and had there made an affidavit to such facts before Justice HOGAN, who had issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused. This document had been forwarded to the local police at Fulton, when the fugitive was arrested and brought on to this City in charge of an officer. Justice DOWLING granted a temporary commitment, and the examination will take place before the Magistrate granting the warrant. The prisoner stated that he had a confederate.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES ALDRICH, who was driving a huge lager-beer wagon at a furious rate round the corner of William-street, into New Chambers, when he accidentally ran over ELIZA REYNOLDS, causing such severe injuries about the head and body that she was unable to make a complaint. The driver was arrested by one of the Fourth Ward Police, and on being brought into Court was locked up to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

WHAT RICHARD JONES' SPREE COST HIM.

RICHARD JONES, who resides at No. 193 Ninth-street, went out on Wednesday night to have a good "spree," and did not start for home until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he left a lager-beer saloon in Forsyth-street. Before leaving this place he put his money in his hat, under the lining, which action was observed by one HENRY MILLER, who was in the saloon at the time, and who followed JONES on his way homeward, and knocking off his hat, abstracted the money and attempted to flee with it, but was soon afterward arrested and yesterday brought before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed him for trial. The money was found by a Police officer near the scene of the robbery.

FELONIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

A lad, named JOHN CULDE, was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of a cigar-maker, named JOHN WEHL, who does business at No. 260 Broome-street, and who charges that the accused came to his store on Wednesday evening, and, representing himself as a son-in-law of his (WEHL's) landlord, stated that that person had sent him to get 200 cigars, which were to be charged against the rent account. Believing these statements to be true the cigar dealer delivered the goods to CULDE, but ascertaining a short time afterward that his representations were untrue he caused his arrest. The magistrate committed him for examination in default of the required bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUMMARY.—The saloon of NUNAN & BROTHERS, corner of Classon and Greene avenues, was feloniously entered a few nights since and robbed of $500 in bills and a license receipt for $250, lately obtained....WILLIAM KEHOE, the stranger who was run over by a Furman-street car on Christmas night, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning....JOSEPH SCHAFER, arrested some days since for attempting to pick pockets at Fulton Ferry, was yesterday sentenced by Justice BUCKLEY to the Penitentiary for four months....JAMES PLOSS, a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was arrested for refusing to pay his fines, was brought before Judge GILBERT, yesterday, and released from custody, on the ground of being a minor when he enlisted....ROBERT CURRY and JAMES McGARAHAN, charged with burglary by breaking into the house of J. H. BOLDEN, in Fulton-avenue, near Nevins-street, were yesterday committed by Justice MOREHOUSE, to await the action of the Grand Jury....A man named HENRY REISTER is reported to have been knocked down and robbed of $190, in Hamilton-avenue, near Clinton-street....The Emerald Benevolent Association are making necessary preparations for their grand annual ball, which is to take place at the Academy of Music, on the 9th of January. About one thousand tickets, at $3 each, have already been disposed of. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Catholic orphans.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—A man named LEVERET RAWDON died on Wednesday, at the Long Island College Hospital, in consequence of injuries sustained on the Long Island Railroad. It appears that the train left Jamaica at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and when near Willow Tree station the engineer, Mr. WILLIAM DERNEE, saw a man walking on the track ahead of the train. He gave the usual signal, but no notice was taken of it by the pedestrian, and before the train could be stopped the man was struck by the locomotive. He was brought to the city on the train and placed in the hospital, where he soon after died. An inquest was held by Coroner CURTIS, of Queens County, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Citizens' Gas Light Company of South Brooklyn are about reducing the price of gas to $3 25 per 1,000 feet, the same as charged by the Brooklyn City Gas Light Company.

SEEING A STEAMSHIP.—A few days ago a young man, living in Moore-street, made an engagement to escort his wife to the Masonic Fair that same evening. He left the house to go down street, but did not appear again. The night passed, and still he did not return, and day followed day without bringing any tidings of him. The distracted young wife searched diligently for her "vagrom" lord, visiting the Morgue, the hospitals and prisons, but without hearing from him. Yesterday she received a telegraphic dispatch, which proved to be from her truant husband, announcing that he was alive and well, enjoying himself in New-Orleans. It appears that he had gone on board of a New-Orleans steamer to inspect her mechanism, and while satisfying his curiosity the steamer sailed, carrying him along as an unwilling passenger.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 8 Jersey-street, over the remains of EVELINE LYONS, (colored,) seven years of age, who came to her death from injuries received by her clothes accidentally catching fire from a stove on Christmas Day. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The markets are generally stagnant. FLOUR firm; the demand is principally for the lower grades. Receipts, 5,591 bbls. Shipments, 4,442 bbls. Sales of Spring Extras at $9 12½@$12; Spring Superfine, $8 25@$9. WHEAT—Receipts, 17,000 bushels. Shipments, 6,200 bushels. No. 1 unchanged; sales at $2 10@$2 12; No. 2, 2½c. better, $1 88½. CORN—Receipts, 20,000 bushels. Shipments, 700 bushels. Heavy, ½c.@1c. lower; small sales of No. 1 at 75c. OATS unchanged. RYE not so firm; sales at $1, closing at 90c.@90½c. BARLEY dull and inactive; nominally lower. PROVISIONS steady but inactive. Mess Pork—Sales 50 bbls. at $18 50, cash. Packers indifferent and buyers unwilling. Dressed Hogs firmer; sales at $6 65@$6 95.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR firm and active; sales of Double Extra at $10, and Extra at $9 75. WHEAT higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 97, and No. 2 at $1 81@$1 83. CORN firm; sales of No. 1 at 85c. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 at 44c. RYE dull; sales at 90c. PROVISIONS dull; sales of Mess Pork at $18; Beef Hams 30c., and scarce; Dressed Hogs firm; sales at $6 50@$6 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Hogs, 1,500. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

TOBACCO firm and active; sales of 43 hhds.; Common Lugs $3 05, to medium good Leaf at 17c. MESS PORK—Sales at $20. HOGS—Sales at $640@$6 50; for choice; receipts 1,000; total receipts, 138,000; sales Shoulders at 6c. and Hams at 9½c.@10c. COTTON—Sales of Low Middling at 28c.@29c.; Middling 30c., dull. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $9 50. WHEAT—Sales of Red Winter at $2 75. CORN—Sales of new white shelled at 65c.@68c.; and ear at 60c. OATS—Sales at 63c.@64c. Prime LARD in tierces, 12c. WHISKY—Sales in bond, 28c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR unchanged, with only a moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50@$13 75 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 50 @$15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR dull at $7. WHEAT quiet, and no sales. CORN quiet; sales No. 1 at $1 12. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $23@$27, and MIDDLINGS $32@$35 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The snow storm continues with considerable severity.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

COTTON firm; sales 5,200 bales; Low Middling, 29c.@30; Middling, 31c. Receipts, 5,579 bales. SUGAR in good demand. Sales of Fair at 9½c.; Prime to Choice, 10½c.@11½c. MOLASSES in good demand and firm; sales of Fair at 60c., and Prime to choice, 62c.@67c. Sterling, 42. New-York Sight, ½ discount. Gold firm, $1 32. FREIGHTS are firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; fine Spring, $2 10; Fall, $2 70@$2 80. CORN heavy; old Yellow, 88c.; old White, 85c. CORN active, 65c.@75c. RYE, $1 10. BARLEY steady; Fall, $1 10@$1 20. PORK, $25. LARD, 12c. WHISKY, $2 25. HOGS, $6 50.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR nominal; Superfine $9 25@$9 75; Extra $10 25@$10 75. HOGS firmer at $6@$6 50; change in weather influences higher rates. MESS PORK steady at $19 25@$19 50. LARD dull at 11½c. for Leaf. WHISKY steady at $2 25. COTTON nominal at 30c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

RECEIPTS of week 850 head of stock. CATTLE, 6c.: fair fat Cattle, 6½c.@7½c.; good to prime, 7½c.@8½c. SHEEP scarce and demand limited, [illegible] 4½c.@6c. HOGS plenty, packers paying 8c.@8¼c.; butchers 8¼c.@9c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

COTTON quiet, 30½c. for Middling. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 61c. RESIN steady $3@$6 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $4 40 ₩ bbl. for Virginia. TAR $1 50.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 27.

COTTON—Sales of Ordinary at 25c.; Good Ordinary, 26½c.; Low Middling, 28c.; Middling, 29c.@30c.; Strict Middling, 33c.; Good Middling, nominal. Market dull; money scarce.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January, 1867, begins a new volume, and contains graphic sketches and excellent portraits of Ristori, the tragedienne; "Tom" Hughes, the great English reformer; "Father Prout," the great journalist, and others. Also Education, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood, with portraits of the good and the bad; Our Neighbor, by Mrs. Wyllis; Ethnology, or the Aboriginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other instructive reading. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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[Advertisement.]

To take off any other Hat than the one from the store of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, when you wish your friends next Tuesday a happy New-Year, will be a holiday crime worthy of a charge from the Recorder. With one of the Knox Hats on your head the holidays will become cheeriest in the extreme. Young Bennett will win his race because he took one of KNOX's low crowns for sea service. There is the silver lining of luck in every KNOX Hat.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Helvetia	Dec. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Dec. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Dec. 29	New-York	London.
Columbia	Dec. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Dec. 29	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Dec. 29	New-York	Bremen.
City of Dublin	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Alemannia	Jan. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Jan. 12	New-York	London.
Pereire	Jan. 12	New-York	Havre.
Hansa	Jan. 12	New-York	Bremen.
FOR AMERICA.			
England	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 19	Havre	New-York.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Fung Shuey	Dec. 29	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Washington	Dec. 29	New-Orleans.	
Corsica	Dec. 31	Havana via Nassau.	
New-York	Dec. 31	California.	
Morro Castle	Jan. 3	Havana.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 52 | Gov. Island. 1 41 | Hell Gate.... 3 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Virginia, Stone, Philadelphia J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Ironsides, Merrill, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Emily, (Hamb.,) Buchmann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. K. Weldon, Welden, Remedios and Cardenas, J. E. Ward.

Brigs Kurea, (Br.,) Sprague, St. Domingo City, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Requia del Hure, (Ital.,) Gennero, Cette, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Saxon, Cassidy, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Satilla River, Ga., S. F. Phillips & Co.; R. Caldwell, McCormack, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Aggie Davison, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Johns, N. F.; Montrose, Mott, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Plump, Hamburg 53 ds., with mdse. and 318 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 3 deaths and 5 births on the passage.

Bark James Duckett, (of Preston,) Webster, Carthagena 35 ds., with fustic, &c., to James Bishop & Co. The schr. John Walker sailed 5 ds. previously for New-York.

Bark Hermod, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 62 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Iris, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Simmons, St. Martin's 14 ds., with cotton seed to H. A. Vatable & Son. Dec. 23, lat. 34, lon. 74, saw steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall. Left no vessels.

Brig Firm, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wiley, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood and cotton to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Hunter, (Br.,) Scott, Black River, Jam., 35 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Wm. Mallory, (of Mystic,) Wilbur, Port Lavacca 20 ds., with cotton and hides to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy N. E. and S. W. gales for the last 10 ds., and has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Higgs, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Haidee, (of Jamaica,) West, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 9, with coffee, &c., to H. de Cordova & Co. Dec. 16, lat. 24 18 N., lon. 82 38 W., spoke — Ellen Bernard, of Baltimore, stg. westward.

Brig Pandita, (Fr.,) Cortoes, St. Pierre, Mart., 26 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Matilda, Cushing, Rondout, for an Eastern port.

Schr. O. A. Johnson, Harris, Wilmington, N. C., to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Harmonia, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Minnesota, (of Provincetown,) Hussman, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash. Left no vessels.

Schr. Blue Jacket, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Currie, Pictou 15 ds., with coal to master. Has had very heavy weather.

Schr. Edward, (of Arichat, C. B.,) Marmand, Halifax, N. S., 9 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Wilmington 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co. Had heavy weather; lost foresail.

Schr. T. Dean, Phillips, Baltimore, for Dighton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Arr. ships Franklin, Manila; Ocean Rover, Batavia; Nictus, London; barks Dawn, Africa; Morrison, Mauritius; John Gilpin, Cape Town; schrs. J. Simmons, Jacksonville; Archer and Reeves, Savannah; Percy and Francis G. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 27.—Arr. ship Lawrence, from Callao Sept. 12, with guano; experienced strong gales around Cape Horn and in the Gulf Stream. The ships Ellen Sears, Florilla Debah, Pennel, Ed. O'Brien, Forest Eagle, Old Colony and Juliet Trundy were loading for the United States.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Arr. schr. N. T. Cushing, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Arr. bark Milton, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Arr. ship David Crockett, from San Francisco 95 ds., with 60,000 bushels of California wheat.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Pathfinder, of and from Rockland, Me., Capt. Stahl, for New-Orleans, with a cargo of potatoes and lime, ran on the reef to the westward of the North Rock on Bermuda, Dec. 13. The Captain states that he made the light a short time before she struck, but judging himself to be at least 100 miles W. of the Bermudas, and imagining the light seen to be that of a vessel in distress, he continued his course and ran on the reef, as before stated. He had no observation on that day, and having encountered severe gales, had been driven to the eastward of his course. Assistance reached the vessel early on the following morning, when a portion of her cargo and materials were saved and taken to St. George. The steamtug Raid made an effort to tow the vessel off the rocks, but without success, and the Captain and crew very wisely abandoned her, and shortly after she took fire and was soon consumed.

Spoken, &c.

La Plata—bark, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, Nov. 22, lat. 2 S., lon. 94.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Dec. 9, brigs Blue Wave, for New-York 18th inst., and Wanderer, for Cienfuegos in a few days.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 12, brig Louisa Henrietta, for New-York in 3 days.

At Bermuda, Dec. 19, brig Anastasia, for New-York Dec. 21.

[LATEST PER CITY OF BOSTON.]

Arr. from New-York, Bellona, at Deal; Independence, at Helvoit; Bessie Simpson, at Cette.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Castine, at Havre.

Arr. from Mobile, Amelia Priest, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The cargo of the Brazileria, for New-York, ashore at Palermo, landed, much damaged.

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A DIVIDEND OF FIVE [illegible] CENT. (free of Government tax) ha[illegible] been declared payable on 5th January [illegible] the transfer-books will close on [illegible] 5th January, 1867.
GEO. [illegible], Secretary.

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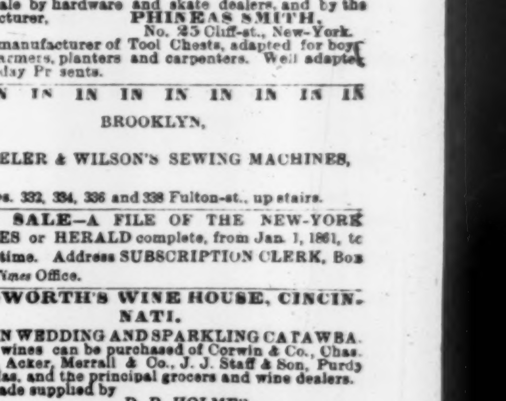

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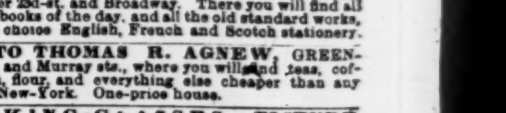

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